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WEEKLY



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Secretary Knox's Contribution to Peace.

THROUGHOUT the entire history
of our diplomatic relations with
other nations, the United States has
stood for peace. As the commencement
orator at the University of Pennsyl-
vania, Secretary Knox, in a notable ad-
dress upon "The Spirit and Purpose of
American Diplomacy," developed this
thesis by reviewing the annals of our
diplomacy. With John Jay's treaty of
1794 with Great Britain for the peace-
ful settlement of boundary disputes was
ushered in the modern era of arbitra-
tion. Of special importance to the
cause of universal arbitration has been
the attitude of our country in its rela-
tions not only with Great Britain and
Europe, but with the nations of the far
East and the South American republics.
Had the speaker been any other than
Mr. Knox, after paying tribute to the
noble work of his predecessors in the
Department of State, the point might
have been made that this splendid heri-
tage was about to receive its crowning
achievement in the early establishment
at The Hague of a permanent Court of
Arbitral Justice through the initiative
of the present Secretary of State.

Perhaps more than any other nation,
the United States has stood for the
position that arbitration is a judicial
more than a diplomatic procedure and
that the decision of a court of arbitra-
tion should be based on the principles of
law and equity involved rather than
arbitration on the basis of compromise.
No single nation, much less any single
individual, can claim sole credit for
creating the present disposition among
the Powers to hearken to the call of
peace; but our own Secretary of State
deserves especial praise for making the
proposal that the machinery of the al-
ready existing International Prize Court
might be further utilized and that this
body might be expanded into a perma-
nent International Court of Arbitral
Justice. In sending to the Powers an
identical note with this suggestion, he
was the means of crystallizing the pur-
poses and ideals of many statesmen and
many nations covering a long period of
time. The part of Mr. Knox in secur-
ing so hearty and favorable a response
to his proposition illustrates a first es-
sential of diplomacy—doing the wise
thing at just the right moment.

There Is No Oriental Peril.

MORE imaginary than real is the
Oriental menace, for this coun-
try can use many more Japanese and
Chinese laborers than it has ever had.
Just after the California anti-Japanese
agitation in 1908-9, the Legislature
ordered an investigation of the Japa-
nese by the State labor commissioner.
After searching inquiry the report finds
that "some form of farm labor capable
of independent subsistence, quick mobil-
ization and entailing no responsibility
on the employer for continuous employ-
ment is necessary to California's field,
orchard and vineyard industries, if
these vast enterprises are to be perpetu-
ated and developed." At the present
time the Japanese perform slightly
more than fifty per cent. of such labor
and are second only to the Chinese in
filling the bill. The figures do not have
in them much of peril, for there are in
California only about forty thousand
Japanese all told. Of this number
sixty-five per cent. are engaged in agri-
cultural pursuits. As the case now
stands, the labor commissioner believes
that the continued success of the agri-
cultural activities of the State depends
upon the ability of the farmers to secure
foreign labor to harvest their crops.
The complaint is made that the Japanese
will not always be content with menial
work and a small wage. So much the
better for the Japanese. That has been
our experience with every successive
class of European immigrants. Amer-
ica helps all comers to a higher stand-
ard of living and as one class advances
another is found to take its place. One
problem which California feels in com-
mon with all States demanding a large
increase of farm help at certain seasons
is to provide some kind of employment
to hold labor between the harvests.

Long Lineage.

Blobbs—"Harduppe says he can trace
his family back three hundred years."
Slobbs—"Yes; and I dare say he can
trace some of his debts quite as far."

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What Does Socialism Mean?

SOcialism is to be the next great problem for the nation to solve, declared President Taft in an address at the unveiling of a tablet at Jackson, Mich., in commemoration of the birth of the Republican party at that place July 6th, 1854. "There are those," he said, "who charge to the institution of private property the corporate abuses, the greed and corruption that grew out of these abuses, the unequal distribution of property, the poverty of some and undue wealth of others and, therefore, say, 'We will have none of it, and we must have a new rule of distribution.' That, for want of a better name, we shall call socialism." Just the day before, when addressing the students of Ohio Northern University, he had said, "Speaking generally of the issues which are likely to be presented to you in the future, I think the issue of most importance would be the question of the preservation of our institution of private property, or its destruction and the substitution of a certain kind of co-operative joint enjoyment of everything, which is the ideal socialism." In the view of our chief executive, the "destruction of private property" is of the very essence of socialism.

Commenting, in the issue of April 28th, upon Mr. Carnegie's statement that upon a man's death the State should take one-half of his property, we questioned the right of the State so to do, holding, if it was free to take one-half, by the same right it might take three-fourths or even the whole, and suggested that the socialist would not be satisfied with anything short of the whole amount. For this statement of the doctrine of socialism we have been called to account by two of our million and more of readers.

What is socialism and what does it mean to be a socialist? Socialism has never been clearly and fully defined. While it might not be correct to say there are as many forms of socialism as there are socialists, there are still very many grades. Its advocates say that socialism cannot be put into a single definition any more than Christianity—that there are various parties of the one just as there are various sects of the other. But the cases are not similar, for, while there may be hundreds of different sects or denominations, they all hold to the same fundamental moral principles. The ethical principles of the Christian religion constitute a well-defined body of truth, accepted by all churches, Protestant and Catholic alike. As much cannot be said of the principles of socialism.

That early types of socialism were extreme is shown in Proudhon's statement that "property is robbery." But we are ready to acknowledge that there are to-day many socialists who do not, consciously at least, belong to the revolutionary type so dominant in the first days of socialistic agitation. And yet in the first basis of the Fabian Society, framed as late as 1884, the doctrine of even a partial compensation of property owners was repudiated. Without entering into a discussion of all the stages of socialistic development from the revolutionary to the constructive, in order to show that our passing reference to socialism anent Mr. Carnegie's statement was not beyond the mark, we quote Mr. H. G. Wells, an English socialist in "good and regular standing." In his "New Worlds for Old," page 143, Mr. Wells says, "All that property which is an enlargement of personality, the modern socialist seeks to preserve; it is that exaggerated property that gives power over the food and needs of one's fellow-creatures, property and inheritance in land, in industrial machinery, in the homes of others, and in the usurper's grip upon others, that he seeks to destroy." From the standpoint of this moderate socialist our position needs no defense, for in the view of most socialists Mr. Carnegie's possessions constitute an acute instance of "exaggerated property."

To show, further, that the destruction of private property rights is of the very essence of socialism, we quote again from the same socialistic book, page 144: "I am inclined to think—but here I speak beyond the text of contemporary socialist literature—that in certain directions socialism, while destroying property, will introduce a compensatory element by creating rights. For example, socialism will certainly destroy all private property in land and in natural material and accumulated industrial resources; it will be the universal landlord and the universal capitalist, but that does not mean that we shall all be the state's tenants-at-will. There can be little doubt that the socialist state will recognize the rights of the improving occupier and the beneficial heir." Notice, first, that when this socialist speaks of introducing, for property which socialism has destroyed, a compensatory element by creating rights, he is compelled to confess that in such a concession he speaks beyond the text of contemporary socialist literature. Again, make what you will out of his qualifying expressions, the "destruction of all pri-

vate property" remains to justify fully the position taken in the editorial paragraph referred to.

In all our study of socialism we have been unable to see how private property would be secure or individual initiative assured under any socialistic system. We make this statement with no intention to open our columns to a debate upon the merits or demerits of socialism. Were that permitted, there would be room for little else. Moreover, we believe the solution of our problems lies in improving the present political and economic system rather than through the program of the socialist or any other party which would sweep aside the entire present social order and substitute a new and untried scheme in whose philosophy appear so many serious defects.

Uncle Sam's Balance Sheet.

AT THE opening of the new fiscal year, on July 1st, the government's finances found themselves in a better condition than had been looked for six months ago. In round figures there was a technical surplus of \$9,000,000 for the year which ended on June 30th, as compared with a deficit of \$58,000,000 for the previous year. The government's income for the twelve months exceeded its outgo to that extent. As compared with the previous year, the receipts from customs increased \$32,000,000 and those from internal taxes expanded \$21,000,000, while the corporation tax, which was not in force a year ago, yielded \$17,000,000. If, in the suit now before the Supreme Court, the corporation tax turns out to be unconstitutional, as many good lawyers say it is, the tax will have to be handed back to the corporations which contributed it.

In its recent session Congress appropriated \$1,027,000,000 for the use of the government during the fiscal year which began on July 1st. This is \$17,000,000 less than the amount appropriated for the preceding year. The recent appropriation would have been larger had not the economy program of Messrs. Taft, Cannon and Aldrich asserted itself. The estimates of the departments were reduced to lower figures than had been expected. Many "jobs" which would have taken millions out of the treasury for no legitimate purpose were defeated.

Some Democratic papers have called the recent session a "billion-dollar session." They were correct, on the face of the figures. But a good many offsets need to be made. The post-office appropriation was \$241,000,000. All except a very few millions of that sum, however, will be furnished by the income of the department. The postal service almost, but not quite, pays its own way. Several other items on the list, when analyzed, are seen to be somewhat misleading. They are there for book-keeping purposes, but they do not mean what, on first look, they seem to mean. When all the needed deductions and offsets are made, it will be found that, out of the \$1,027,000,000 appropriations, all that the taxpayer will have to pay will be less than \$700,000,000. This is a big sum, but this is a big country. The President's warning regarding the recent river and harbor bill will probably eliminate a little of the "pork" from the money bills which will be passed in next winter's session. As compared with a year ago, however, the treasury situation shows a marked improvement. This change ought to aid the Republicans in the congressional campaign.

The Slavery of Vice.

THE WORK of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the grand jury investigation of the "white slave" traffic is the kind of public service that calls for generous words of appreciation. A more unpleasant matter they could not have been called upon to investigate, yet Mr. Rockefeller and his fellow-jurymen took the time out of their busy lives to go to the root of it. While the investigation has not revealed the existence of an organized traffic in women in New York City, the conditions laid bare are sufficiently revolting without that feature. Unsuspecting girls have been trapped by human beasts and vicious women have been made the prey of male parasites. This ought to be enough to arouse the moral indignation of any community. The presentment speaks, too, of the influence of moving-picture shows in creating evil impressions in the minds of children; suggests a revision of tenement-house laws and the passage of laws to regulate massage and manicure establishments, one hundred and twenty-five such places having been found to be nothing less than disorderly houses.

Since its investigation has been entirely local, the grand jury feels that its work is in a sense incomplete. The members have accordingly recommended that a commission be appointed by the mayor

to study the entire question of the social evil in the cities of this and other countries. The indignation aroused by a highly sensational story that the traffic in women was syndicated and on an international basis started the investigation. Since this charge was not literally established, the danger now is that the public will feel reassured and conclude that conditions, after all, are no worse than must be expected in great cities. The presentment itself permits no such complacent conclusion and we hope that the businesslike investigation of the Rockefeller grand jury will bear fruit in strong efforts to suppress the traffic and that all of its recommendations will be carried out.

The Plain Truth.

WHAT! Is it possible that the farmers of the Northwest, who have been complaining that the tariff is responsible for higher prices, are themselves in a combination to put up the price of wheat? A dispatch from St. Paul, June 28th, says, "Northwestern farmers are running the biggest bull market in wheat that Minneapolis has seen in ten years. They threaten to boost the market stronger than in 1900. The farmers are largely from North Dakota and several are rated as millionaires." Concurrently with this appeared a dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., stating that, according to information compiled by a banker of that city, \$15,000,000 was spent for automobiles and more than \$18,000,000 spent elsewhere for the purchase of land by the farmers of the West last year. This information was obtained by addressing a series of questions to more than six hundred bankers in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa. Talk about high prices, trust-busting and railroad-smashing! Where do the farmers get off?

EXPERIENCE shows that the people of this country are attached to the policy of protection. It is the best thing for capital and labor and when these are united in any election they are bound to win. Every State has something for which it seeks protection. That was disclosed during the discussion of the Payne bill. The fact is again recalled by the untimely death of Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, an old-fashioned Democrat, who did not hesitate, however, to vote for a protective tariff because it protected sugar, rice and other industries in which Louisiana had special interest. When Senator McEnery returned to his home after he had cast his vote for the Dingley bill, the Democracy of New Orleans gave him a public reception and supported him in the course he had taken. In his speech to his welcoming constituents Mr. McEnery said, "I voted for the interests of Louisiana. Nor was I willing to ask for Louisiana what I would not grant to other States." It is not surprising that Mr. McEnery was also one of the Democrats who had the courage to vote for the Payne protective tariff, fathered by a Republican administration. The tariff, indeed, has become a local issue.

THE AIR is free and those aerially inclined may now fly without let or hindrance from the Wright brothers or anybody else. The decision of a lower court, which had granted a temporary injunction to the Wright Company against the Herring-Curtiss Company and Louis Paulhan, has been reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Any one who has the ability can build a flying machine now and the cause of aviation in this country has been relieved of its heaviest handicap. An infringement upon their patents in the use of ailerons or balances in combination with the vertical steering rudder had been charged by the Wrights. On the other side, "The only thing the Wrights have that is absolutely new," claims Mr. Curtiss, "is a method of automatically turning the rudder when the wings are warped toward the side of least resistance to prevent turning. Our machine is built on an entirely different model and does not need that automatic device. Their machine does." This contention of Mr. Curtiss has been confirmed by the Court of Appeals. Undeniably the Wrights have done pioneer work in the field of aviation; the country is proud of them and the law must insure to them, as it does to inventors in all fields, any rights belonging to their patents. But it should be remembered that in this entrancing contest with the birds, no one person can claim the credit of solving all the problems thus far solved. If, finally, the air is successfully conquered—and one does not need to be a prophet's son to believe that such a time is rapidly coming—it will be the work of many minds, not of one or a few. So marvelous have been the advances of the last five years, no one can put a limit upon the possible developments of the next decade. The public welcomes a free-for-all field.

Under the Blazing Sun at Reno

SOME FIRST-HAND IMPRESSIONS OF THE PICTURE-SHOW BOXING MATCH ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

By Ed. A. Goewey



"YOUTH shall be served" and "They never come back."

Two trite quotations, no doubt, but in tabloid form they tell exactly the story of the July Fourth battle at Reno, Nev., between James J. Jeffries and Jack Johnson, for the heavyweight boxing championship of the world.

There are but two years of actual difference between the ages of the fallen white hero of yesterday and the black conqueror of to-day. The contest showed that they were

blazing sun. Johnson left the ring perfectly fit. Jeffries was assisted to his room, but a few minutes after he was apparently in his normal condition.

I have seen hundreds of football battles that have been equally brutal and more than once I have seen men killed and crippled for life in these "boys' battles" that are recognized as playing a prominent part in college life. Lucky, indeed, is the football hero who comes through a game with as few real injuries as those suffered by either Jeffries or Johnson.

The contest will probably be the last of its kind for many a long day. First, Johnson is in a class by himself. It will take years to develop a man to defeat Johnson, though prosperity may do for him what Jeffries, Burns and others couldn't. Glory, fame and an overabundance of wealth have sent every great black fighter of the past to the pugilistic graveyard. In the second place, I believe the contest of July Fourth will be the last big battle in the

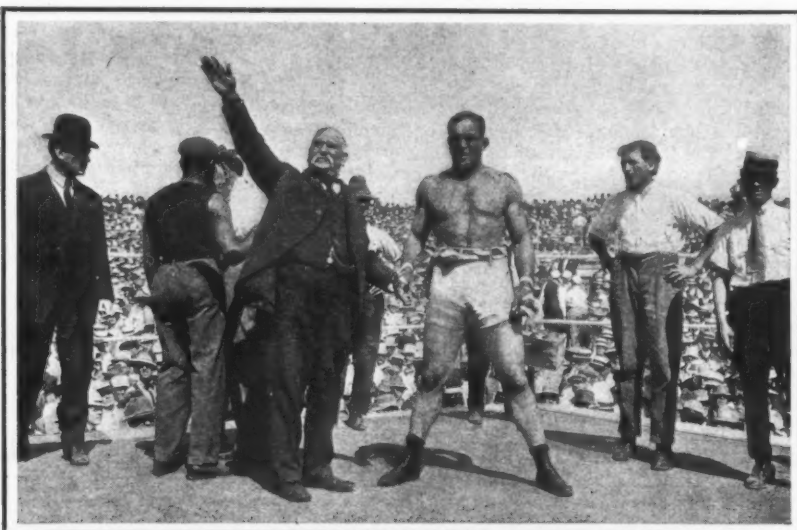
United States, because the fact that the son of a former Texas slave defeated a white man will not be swallowed pleasantly by people in general.

Nevada was probably the only State where such a meeting could be held, because it is permitted there by law. But the victory of the black's was not relished by those men of the mountains. They were absolutely fair and treated Johnson before, during and after the contest with every degree of "squareness." They did not enthuse, but they did not deride. But, mark my words! the law permitting boxing contests to a finish in Nevada will soon be a thing of the past. I sat one row from the ring during that blistering July afternoon, surrounded largely by men of power in the Silver State, and while they said but little, what they did say meant a great deal.

The battle was fair and honest. Both contestants shared equal advantages. Tex Rickard made a competent referee. The thousands in the arena were



INTRODUCING JOHNSON AT THE RINGSIDE.



ANNOUNCING JEFFRIES TO THE VAST ASSEMBLAGE.

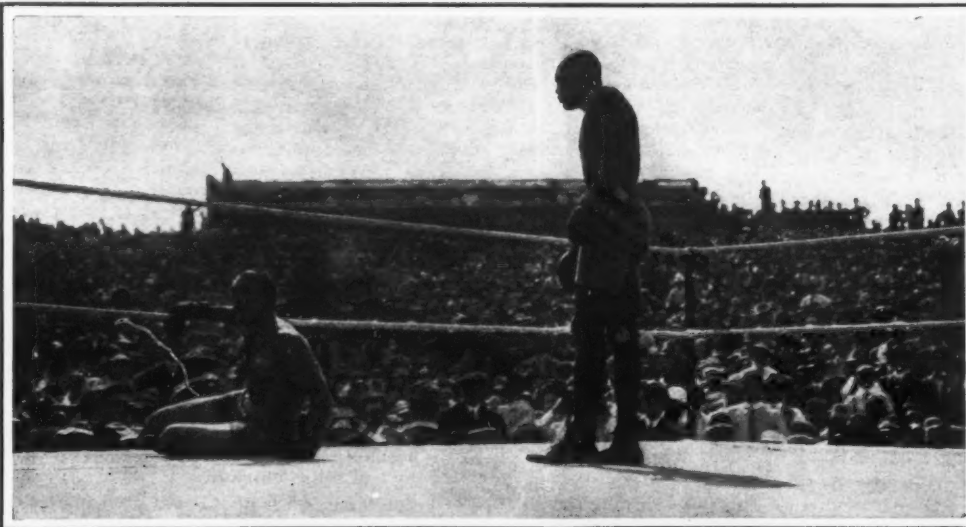
fully twenty years apart in physical form. The black mountain demonstrated from the first capital to the final period that he had lived his life pretty close to nature's demands, while the man he mastered proved only too plainly that the years since he retired as heavyweight champion of the world had been devoted to worshipping too often at the shrine of desire. The wiles and blandishments of indulgence had won another victim and this time the warrior king of a decade.

The man defeated was the idol of the people in the years ago; he was their star as he stepped into the ring at Reno and will continue to be their favorite in defeat. When Johnson delivered the master blow that made him the acknowledged premier boxer of the age, but a faint cheer was heard and no great crowd blocked his triumphant march to his dressing-room. Instead, five hundred men struggled with sobs to clamber into the ring to pick up, comfort or assuage the sufferings of their former champion, while thousands of others stood up in their seats and with throbbing throats and stunned demeanor waited until the defeated man was assisted tenderly from the ring to hide himself until the crowd of his broken-hearted followers should drift away. Few men cheered when Johnson triumphed, but many men—big, strong men—wept when Jeffries fell.

Jeffries realized weeks ago that he was not in and could not possibly regain the physical condition he enjoyed six years ago; but, either with a total disbelief in or disregard for the black's powers, or a firm determination to satisfy, regardless of consequences, the clamor of the ring followers who had forced him back from retirement to the ring, he went to the slaughter grim, determined, watchful and fearless.

And Jeffries delivered the best that remained in him on Independence Day, pitifully small though that best was. Realizing as early as the third round that he was destined to defeat, he, nevertheless, fought on like a bulldog for twelve more rounds.

Jeffries was absolutely outclassed. Johnson's only mark was a cut lip. Jeffries was worn down so that he was temporarily helpless. These men weighed over two hundred pounds each and that was their condition after an hour of boxing under the



JEFFRIES COMPLETELY EXHAUSTED AND UNABLE TO RISE AT THE END OF THE CONTEST.

Pictures That Ought To Be Suppressed Everywhere.

THE GENERAL demand for the suppression of the disgusting pictures of the prize-fight at Reno has found an echo in almost every civilized community in the world and as a result the enormous amount of money paid for these films ought to be so much money wasted. The photographs of the fight that have been printed scarcely indicate the brutality of the contest, though it is true that the winner was not hurt to any extent, but immediately left the ring and went to a refreshment garden; but Jeffries was badly pounded, had a blackened eye and a cut nose and face. We have received a large batch of pictures, of which we print two, showing the enormous crowd when the two candidates for fistic honors—and \$100,000 incidentally—were introduced. We are also reproducing one of the photographs that show the complete exhaustion of Jeffries at the close of the contest. These are sufficient to indicate that the outcry against printing any further illustrations of this contest is justified. The only reason that we print these pictures is to show that there is cause for the universal demand for the suppression of the moving pictures that portray this contest from beginning to end.

orderly. The men boxed as hard as though there had been no pictures, up to the few concluding rounds. Then, I have a suspicion (nothing more) that Johnson, seeing that he had Jeffries at his mercy, permitted the contest to go a few more rounds than necessary. It was probably the black's love of self-glory that caused him to make a long showing in the moving pictures.

To the thousands of male boxing fans present in Reno, there was just one discordant note. This was the presence of women.

Members of the female sex might have better occupied their time as mothers, wives and sisters than by journeying to Reno to wallow about the training camps, gaping at scantily clad boxers and yipping out their shrill shrieks in the

arena. Some of these women hid behind the excuse that it was the "good, red blood" in them that made them desirous of seeing the battle. Red fiddlesticks! It was simply a nauseating display of feminine curiosity, backed up and encouraged by men who accompanied them and lacked authority to keep them away. There was always a crowd of white women at Johnson's camp every day he boxed and nine out of ten of these women insisted upon being presented to the black. I saw several women take their young daughters along with them when they forced the introduction. It was disgusting.

It was to escape this swarm of female sightseers that Jeff refused to box publicly at Reno. Finally he was persuaded to do so and out of the two thousand present at Moana Springs that day, one-fourth were women and children. Reno is as moral as any city normally and the Jeffries-Johnson affair did not increase the disorder to any marked degree. Many women were present with brothers, husbands and fathers. Think of it! But many forgot that they were of the gentler sex and their fanatic following of every incident bearing upon the fight unsexed them.

I can't tell how many women were present in the arena to witness the downfall of Jeffries, but the numbers ran into the hundreds. Most of them were scattered about among the men, but, for the benefit of those who wished to be exclusive and were willing to pay the price, a row of boxes was built at

(Continued on page 70.)



LOUIS MARSHALL
The eminent N. Y. lawyer, who has been mentioned as a successor to a judge of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Undermyer & Co. legal firms in New York City on the judiciary was instrumental to the has been an Bar of the C. ciary comm chairman of Hughes to Marshall has educational he has not b of the ablest of the New a proper rec



FORFIRIO
At the age of begins a ne of six year President Mexico

had a thrill the descend people find ward his g coln of Mex Then he en to force th throne. H when he en He has bee



REV. JO
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People Talked About



LOUIS MARSHALL,
The eminent New York
lawyer, who has been
mentioned as a possible
successor to a judgeship of
the U. S. Supreme Court.

Undermyer & Marshall, one of the most successful legal firms in the country. He was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention, serving second on the judiciary committee with Senator Root. He was instrumental in securing the passage of amendments to the codes of civil and criminal procedure, has been an active member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, chairman of the judiciary committee of the State Bar Association and chairman of the commission appointed by Governor Hughes to inquire into the welfare of aliens. Mr. Marshall has been prominent in philanthropic and educational efforts. Though a lifelong Republican, he has not been conspicuous in political affairs. One of the ablest, most popular and deserving members of the New York bar, his appointment would be a proper recognition of his deservings.



PORFIRIO DIAZ.
At the age of eighty he
begins a new term
of six years as
President of
Mexico.

had a thrilling career, has this veteran ruler. He is the descendant of Spanish and Indian families. His people find him cold, deliberate, pushing ever on toward his goal. He fought under Jaurez, "the Lincoln of Mexico," and came out of the conflict a hero. Then he enlisted against France when she attempted to force the Austrian Maximilian on the Mexican throne. His rise to control was through revolution when he entered the capital as a conqueror in 1877. He has been President practically ever since.

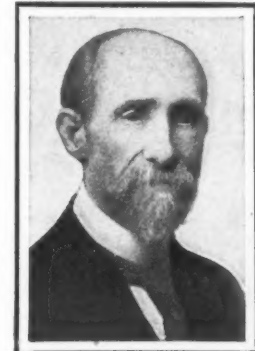


REV. JOHN W. HILL,
The New York clergyman,
who is heading a great
fight on the spread
of socialism.

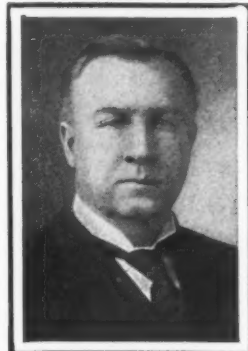
organizations—Protestant, Catholic, Jewish—are flocking to the standard of the individualists. They hold, with Dr. Hill, that socialism "is an irreconcilable enemy of the existing civic and social order. Its program is confiscation. It seeks in revolution its chief end, in fact, its only practicable weapon. It goes to the poor and unfortunate, the unadapted and discontented, and strives to make them still more discontented than they are. It wants to place a sort of paternalism over the heads of all men, making them subservient to it." The organization intends launching a nation-wide campaign. The doctrine of social individuality will be hurled from the pulpit, inoculated into the blood of the susceptible college student and advertised in the daily and

periodical press. Milwaukee may not take kindly to the treatment.

BOTH Joseph Brown and Hoke Smith have already served as Governor of the State of Georgia. The former is just finishing a term. Smith was Governor before him. They are political enemies. When Brown came to office, he called for the repeal of nearly all the legislation which Smith had secured during his service. That irritated Smith and he announced that he would oppose Brown in the next election to preserve his own reforms. The primary is in August. Meanwhile comes Attorney-General John C. Hart, of the



OLD POLITICAL ENEMIES WHO ARE AGAIN FIGHTING
FOR A GOVERNORSHIP.
Joseph M. Brown and Hoke Smith who are seeking the
nomination in Georgia.



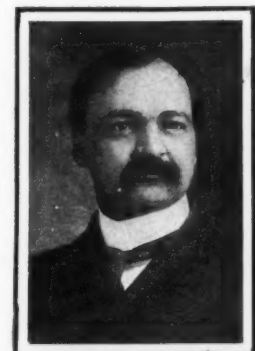
State, who denounces the rivals as "enemies of peace in Georgia" and declares that he enters the race to end a quarrel which has been derogatory to the welfare of the commonwealth and thus to restore peace. It is believed that Hart's candidacy will weaken that of Governor Brown, who two years ago, when he was dismissed as railroad commissioner by Governor Smith, defeated him by a narrow margin.

THE great journalist whose remarkable achievement was the creation out of a moribund newspaper, in New York City, of one of the greatest, most profitable and potential journals in the land, was very properly welcomed on his recent return from a prolonged journey abroad. We join in the greeting to Joseph Pulitzer. During his extended sojourn abroad his health has been greatly benefited. He comes back to find the *World*, in the hands of his sons and their busy associates, still moving forward on the lines he so successfully established for it.

LONDON BATES, author of "The Russian Road to China," is a graduate of Yale and a civil engineer. He served in the New York State Legislature and has a reputation as a reformer in business and politics.

IT IS about fifteen years since George Tebeau played right field under his brother Pat, on the Cleveland nine. He was much pleased at that time with a twelve-hundred-dollar salary. Now he is a baseball magnate and millionaire—one of Kansas City's financial and social pillars.

THERE was considerable of a sensation created in the United States Senate when Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma, asserted on the floor that an attempt had been made to bribe him with fifty thousand dollars in connection with certain legislation affecting the care of Indian lands. The accusation followed a stormy interview which Senator Gore had the day before with Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas, who upbraided the blind statesman for having objected to the consideration of a bill to recompense James West for some loss he had sustained on account of the Cherokee Indians. Senator Curtis was interested in the passage of the bill. Senators Gore and Owen are usually lined up on the same side on such questions, hence the little "tiff."



SENATORS WHOSE QUARREL LED TO SENSATIONAL ACCUSATIONS.
Charles Curtis, of Kansas, and Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma.
Photographs copyright by Harris & Ewing.



SCATTERED about the country are statues and monuments erected in memory of the great emancipator. It is right that each section of the country, each State, nay, each city keep ever before its new generations the reminder that men have lived who put their country's needs before all else. In Washington, however, the national capital where Lincoln carried on most of his great work, there is no adequate memorial to the great American patriot. So preliminary steps were taken recently by representative residents of the District of Columbia to organize a great national association which shall have for its object the erection in Washington of a memorial that will cost about five million dollars. Hannis Taylor is leading the movement. Mr. Taylor was United States minister to Spain and is an authority on international law and jurisprudence of world-wide note. Whether the executive committee will decide to make a direct appeal to the public for a five-million dollar fund for the purpose of building the memorial, or to push one of the three plans now embodied in bills before Congress, which provide for different methods of erecting memorials to Lincoln, or whether it will decide to raise part of the money by public subscription and the remainder by congressional appropriation is undecided. President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt will be asked to serve on the executive committee of the new association.



HANNIS TAYLOR.
He is heading a movement
to erect a \$5,000,000
monument to Lincoln
at the National
Capital.

MAYHAP women will get their "rights" in Los Angeles, Cal. The law is on their side. One of their own sex, in the person of Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz, is a deputy district attorney. Sentimentalism, you say? No, there doesn't seem to be much of it in Mrs. Foltz. She is a business woman of uncommon ability, a good executive, a clear thinker and a lawyer of repute. Her duty will be the care of women and children who come before the law. She has been a pioneer among members of her sex in attaining prominence in public positions. She is the first woman who ever served under an appointment of the Governor as a member of the board of trustees of a State normal school and is the first woman member of the State board of charities and corrections. It was through her efforts that the prison parole system in California was added after she had investigated the largest penitentiaries and reformatories in the country.



MRS. CLARA S. FOLTZ.
The only woman
deputy district
attorney in the
United States.

AN ALTAR cloth more than four hundred years old is owned by Rev. Samuel J. Cline, of Los Angeles, Cal. The cloth is of linen, worked with silks.

"KITCHENER of Khartum," the English claim him; "Greatest soldier of the day," say admirers of other nations. He is Horatio Herbert Kitchener, hero of many battles, leader of many military expeditions. His principal feat was the leadership of the Khartum expedition in 1898, at the successful close of which he received the official thanks of Parliament, a grant of \$150,000, some medals and a few other odd decorations that were lying about for some hero on whose breast they might look well. He was commander-in-chief in South Africa and pulled a few more prizes from the parliamentary grab-bag for his services when his term was finished. Then he was commander-in-chief in India. Last year he was appointed inspector-general of the Mediterranean forces, perhaps the most important military position England can offer outside of the field marshalship. Rumor comes now with the tale that Lord Kitchener has asked leave to resign the post. There has, of late, been an agitation in official circles in England to secure for Lord Kitchener the viceroyalty of India. Mayhap the reported intended resignation is one of those shadows that "press-agent" coming events.

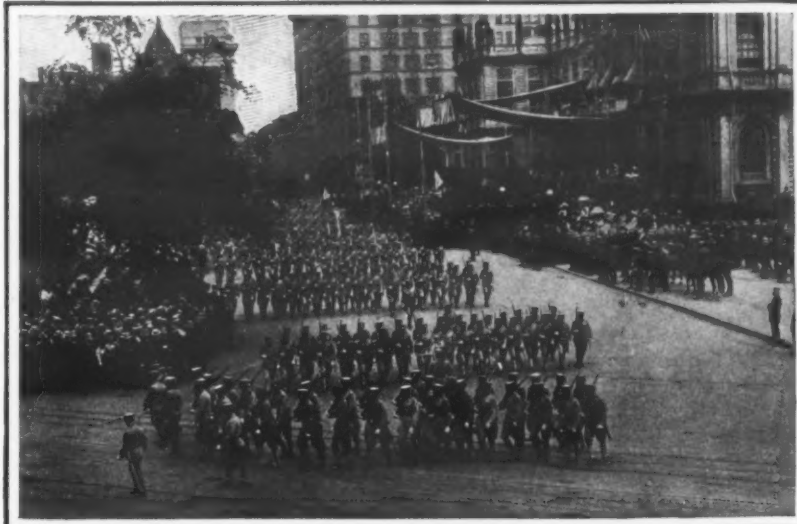


LORD KITCHENER.
It is rumored that this
"foremost soldier of the day"
is dissatisfied with his
important position.
Copyright by B. F. McManus.

The Sane Fourth a Huge Success



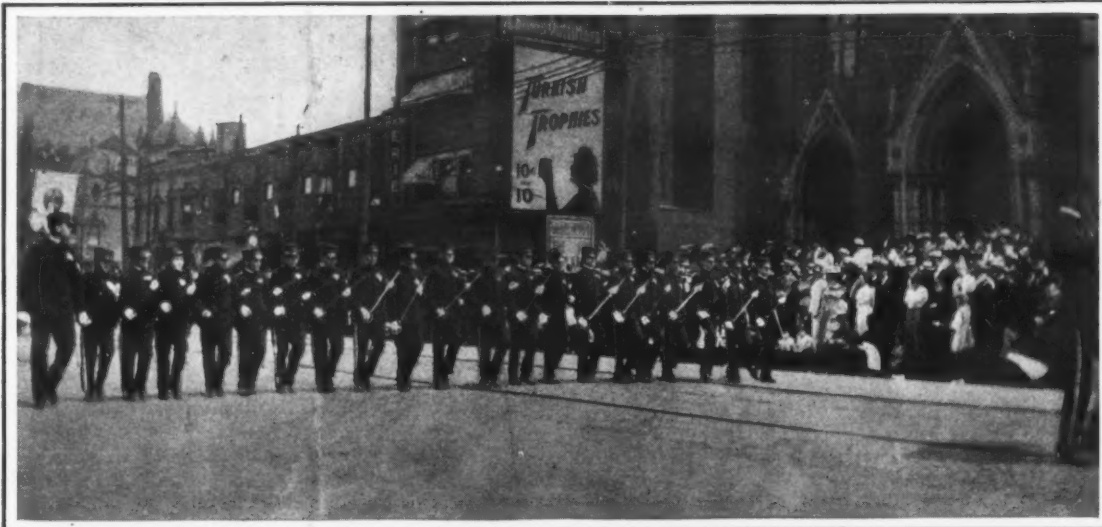
THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE MAYOR GAYNOR.
One of the most pleasing features of the sane Fourth parade in the metropolis was the section given over to the fire-fighters.



THE NEW WAY TO CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE DAY.
A large military and civic procession opened the safe and sane celebration of the Fourth in New York.



A SUBSTITUTE FOR FIRECRACKERS.
Cleveland, O., was one of the first cities to make the safe Fourth a reality. One of the amusing displays in their street procession was a real live elephant for the children.



MORE FUN THAN SHOOTING CAP PISTOLS.
The line of march was crowded in Cleveland with the boys and girls who were being made acquainted with the modern method of celebrating the signing of the Declaration of Independence.



CHICAGO HAD A MILITARY PAGEANT.
The Spirit of '76 and the Spirit of 1910 in the Windy City were nicely blended to produce the most successful Fourth of July celebration that city has ever witnessed.



MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT WATCHING THE OPENING OF A MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT CHICAGO.
Over 200,000 spectators enjoyed the parade and maneuvers.



UNCLE SAM ON BOSTON COMMONS.
Fred R. Smith, of Bellows Falls, Vt., who dressed as Uncle Sam, led 3,000 children singing and waving flags before President Taft on the reviewing stand. Mr. Smith measures 6 feet 10 inches in height.



PRESIDENT TAFT REVIEWING FOURTH OF JULY PARADE AT BOSTON.
The chief executive came in from Beverly, the summer capital, to help celebrate Boston's Independence Day. He also later addressed a great gathering of the National Educational Association in the Harvard stadium. The President dwelt upon educational work in the Philippines. 1, Governor Draper, of Massachusetts; 2, President Taft; 3, Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston.

The agitation for a sane Fourth, which has recently been felt in every large municipality in the country caused a decided falling off in the number of dead and injured during the Independence Day celebration this year. The whole number injured last year was 2,361. The statistics for 1910 show that only 1,294 were hurt. This year's list of dead throughout the country is reported to be 24, as against 44 deaths in 1909. The substitution of military parades and street pageants with musical concerts at night proved most successful. The safe and sane Fourth was rigidly enforced in many cities, and still others have promised to join in the movement to conserve not only human life, but the legs and arms and eyes of the country's youth next year.



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Shall Children Be Barred from the Stage?

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM NOW PERPLEXING THE THEATRICAL WORLD

By Harriet Quimby

THE SUBJECT of child actors which is just now agitating New York theatrical circles is one of unusual interest. Like most things of this kind, there are two sides to it. Those who are defending the cause by saying that many of our best players began as children, and that many of the best plays in the English language would be fruitless without the aid of children, are entirely right. Those who point out that stage children are almost

only does stage employment fail to give a permanent advantage to children, but we are justified in declaring it a positive injury in the very great majority of cases. The period up to sixteen is one of development and nourishment—a formative time, when the child should be under the care of home and school. A stage career puts before the child standards of life which are more or less artificial as necessary to the artificial character of the theater. With such striking, extreme and interesting examples as those exhibited by actors of artificial expressions and imitations of life constantly before him, the child soon

acting a life profession. When this is the case, their experience often unfits them for anything else. They have become acquainted with the unrealities rather than the realities of life. Their general education has been neglected and their special education along theatrical lines is not easily adapted to industrial or mercantile work."

While the above statement is rather a sweeping one, it is not entirely without foundation, inasmuch as the thousands of actors who are idle between seasons in New York every year are so because they are not skilled workers in any line and are not capable of procuring easily or of holding a position which has not some connection with the theatrical profession. It is also true that the child who has known something of the luxuries which are a part of stage life, has worn the expensive clothing necessary to the calling and has earned large sums of money which come with little effort when a play is a success or has a continued run is not apt to look kindly upon the more confining and more difficult labors of everyday life. When there is no work to be had in the theaters, they remain idle.

I remember a little girl, of five years or so, who sang and danced through a child's part in the Frawley stock company, then playing in San Francisco. She was apparently the sole support of her widowed mother and two other children. One day, after a matinée, this little actress flew into a tantrum of tears because her mother preferred to go home on a



BERT WILLIAMS, As the *Black Bird* in the travesty on "Chantecler," at the "Jardin de Paris."



CORSE PAYTON GIVES AN INFORMAL RECEPTION ON THE STAGE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The veteran manager's stock company productions are highly popular with the matinee girl because she can hobnob with "talent" after the performance.

invariably well fed, well clothed, and that seldom, if ever, one suffers from overwork, are also right, as they are when they call attention to the comparatively large sum which the child actor earns for a few hours of work. Nevertheless, it is difficult for the layman thoroughly familiar with the theater on both sides of the footlights to see as clearly as do the actors and managers, whose financial interests are at stake, that the stage is a good place for the development of impressionable young minds. The fact that few theatrical managers or actors place their children upon the stage, but have them trained for other callings, is not without eloquence.

It will be recalled that Henry Miller tried every means within his power to keep his son from entering the theatrical profession. Anna Held, who speaks from long experience, gave her opinion in emphatic terms when questioned by a dramatic writer as to whether she would allow her little daughter to become an actress. Not only is Miss Held determined to keep her daughter from choosing the stage as a career, but she is careful to keep her far from the theater or anything pertaining thereto. While Gertrude Coghlan, daughter of the late Charles Coghlan, during an interview talked enthusiastically about the stage as a career for women, saying among other things in its favor that it paid the largest returns for the least effort, she uttered an emphatic "No!" to the question as to whether she would allow her daughter, if she had one, to go upon the stage. Of the several hundred members of the theatrical profession, many of them leading actresses, with whom I have talked at different times, I have never heard one say that she would make actors of her children, if she had any.

Everett W. Lord, secretary of the New England national child labor committee, which is endeavoring to bar all children under fourteen years of age from the stage, after having investigated the subject from all sides, makes some statements which are difficult for even the most ardent defenders of child actors to get around. Regarding stage employment as a source of injury to immature minds, he says, "Not

loses sight of the truth of real life and is likely to accept the bad actor, usually the most showy before him, as the best example of the human being. These children, during their period of training and experience in the theater, are in a state of excitement, are receiving and listening to exaggerated expressions



FILLING NEW YORK'S LARGEST THEATRE IN SUMMER IS A SURE INDICATION OF POPULARITY. The "white" summer audience which crowds the Academy of Music at every performance.

of emotions and not infrequently are called upon to express emotions and thoughts which they cannot understand or which, if they do understand, it would be better at their age that they should not.

"Not all or even the greater share of children who take up acting when very young succeed in making

car instead of taking a cab, as the child desired to do. A dramatic agency in New York, which makes a specialty of supplying child actors, has over a thousand names on its books and is prepared to furnish children for any sort of production either in New

(Continued on page 70.)



THE ACTOR FOLK HAVE FUN WITH OUR NATIONAL CELEBRITIES. The return of Roosevelt as shown in the "Follies of 1910," wherein Speaker Cannon, Mr. Roosevelt and President Taft have an informal session.



LOUIS MANN IN "THE CHEATER," AT THE LYRIC, THE MOST RECENT OF SUMMER COMEDIES. Left to right: Emily Ann Wellman, as Frieda; Louis Mann, as Godfried Pitteredorf; and Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly, as Lookadia Pitteredorf.

THE SECRET

By Jules Verne Des Voignes

Illustrations by Edmund Frederick



AFTER he had sent the boy, Shannon got up from his desk, switched off the light and began a soft pacing back and forth along the dark row of desks. Occasionally his glance went to the door through which Lucas would come, and at such times the slip of paper in his hand was

crushed in a momentary revulsion of feeling. He paused, finally, at one of the big windows and looked down upon the swirl of light and shadow in the streets. It was that time of transition from daylight to dark when the roar of traffic lessens and the glare of the city's artificial day springs magically into being. The transformation held for him something more than a picture or a phantasy. His tall figure leaned forward in an absorption of it, as if the distance between the newspaper office and the quiet hospital room were but the span of normal vision and he could look upon the face lying there on the white pillows. For an instant he failed to hear the footsteps of Lucas, and the little Welshman stood looking at him and at the protruding edge of the note in his hand.

"You wanted to see me?"

Shannon started and turned, slipping the paper into the pocket of his coat.

"Yes. I have something to ask—a favor."

Lucas regarded him wonderingly. He was an undersized little man and his years of service with the newspaper had not heightened the attractiveness of his plain, shrunken features, though they had left there a certain wistfulness of expression, a hope all but buried under the crushing weight of disappointment, of fruitless waiting. Year by year, while he struggled for a place, he had watched younger men outstrip him and win their names almost without apprenticeship—as Shannon was going to do. And still it had been a little different with Shannon.

He had come into the office three years before, the rawest of the raw, so far as newspaper things went. Lucas had learned afterward that a natty suit of flannels, with tie and hose and shoes to match, had gone in exchange for a simple homespun before Shannon had presented himself; and while this foresight as to dress had at first awakened a latent sense of humor in the little Welshman, it had later earned his respect. For, despite the rumor in the office that Shannon was as ill at ease in common clothes as a farmer's lad in a dress suit and the accompanying whisper of disinheritor by a wealthy father, Shannon had not waited long to gain the liking of the force. They liked him the more perhaps because, under all his zeal and determination, the doggedness that drove him past meal hours and his inordinate patience, they read a purpose spurring him on toward the goal which was not the average purpose of the

rest of them. When they found he was married and a few of them met her, they wondered a little more and went about on a new theory to themselves, asking no questions.

Lucas, especially, had become his friend; and, if they had been not a great deal together because of Shannon's infrequent participation in the ordinary sports of a reporter, some inner sympathy had yet drawn them intimately close. And now, that night, it was not strange that it was Lucas for whom he had sent.

Shannon had made no move to turn on a light in the dusk-filled corner. He motioned Lucas to a chair.

"I want to ask a favor," he repeated. "I thought perhaps you'd be willing to do it for me and not—not ask questions that I can't answer now. It may be possible, Lucas, that I can't leave to-night as our representative to the East."

"You don't mean—" Lucas stopped impotently, waiting for Shannon to go on.

"I think you've guessed what I mean, Lucas. And I'm not saying you wouldn't condemn me for it, if you knew the truth. I'm not saying I wouldn't condemn myself, if I went according to my head. But I believe there's another side to you. I know there is to me. And that's the reason I wanted to talk to you about it—as much as I can talk."

The tightening lines in the little Welshman's face were visible even in the gloom. He got abruptly to his feet and took a step forward.

You'll have time to get ready. I've written a letter to Sutton and he'll read it after you're gone."

Lucas had leaned unsteadily back against the desk.

"You want me to go—as a substitute?" he muttered. "To go East as a substitute, if—"

"Yes, that's what I mean," said Shannon slowly. "And I want you to look at it in the right way—take it from a friend. I can't give it up to you here and now. You'll have to take the chance—the chance that I won't come back. I'm giving it to you because I don't think you've ever had a fair try-out, and because I believe, if you had, you'd have made good. And my word will go a long way with Sutton. He'll give you the trial, once you're started, and then it'll be up to you to do the rest."

Shannon cleared his throat and stepped closer to put a hand on the little Welshman's shoulders.

"Lucas, there isn't another man on the force that I could talk to like this—not another one who would understand me. You see, it isn't any great generosity on my part. It's just—a chance. You know how I've worked, how I've dreamed about this night and what it would mean to me and to Margaret. You know that nothing would force me to give it up unless it was something bigger and stronger. And yet the whole thing is only a chance, and I can't explain even to you. But the paper mustn't suffer. And I can't tell Sutton. He might try to prevent me from doing what I'm going to do. When he reads my letter and knows you're on your way East, he'll give you the chance. There's nothing small about Sutton, except his ability to see what's in a man who's been with the paper as long as you have, Lucas."

Shannon paused, his voice a bit husky. "You've taken it all right, haven't you, Lucas? You understand me?"

"Yes, I understand," said Lucas. The fever had not yet died out of his eyes. "I understand," he repeated slowly. "There's no danger in this thing you're going to do—nothing in this hospital business that might—"

Shannon looked away.

"No. If I don't come back, it will mean simply that I've dropped out of newspaper life for a while—out of the drudgery of it." He put out his hand. "If I take the train to-night, I'm coming back with a name, coming back to fight harder than I ever did before. If you take it, Lucas, I hope you'll win out, and no one will be gladder of it than I am. Good-night!"

Lucas returned the grip of his fingers with averted eyes.

"Thanks!" he said, in an oddly choked voice. "Good-night!"

They separated at the stairs, Lucas's last silent handshake full of a fever he could not suppress. Shannon's impression of his face, as he went away, was that of shrunken lines touched again with revivifying youth, and the impression was still vivid after he had hailed a cab—a luxury he was giving himself for one night—and had sunk back on the cushions.

The face of Lucas lingered to bear him faint reproach. For an instant he was sorry to have spoken—to have held out a hope. Then he was back to his wedding night, when he had given up luxury for toil Margaret had known the cost of the step to him and

to her; it was she, indeed, who had asked him frankly if she were worth a father's love and the giving up of all that had been his. And he had answered with the ring he had slipped upon her finger with his vow, and, more than that, with these years of fighting for her. His bitterness toward his father had been the greater because there had been no reason given, no explanation made for the elder Shannon's aversion to this girl the son had chosen. Out of it all, Margaret's bravery, her unprotesting acceptance of

(Continued on page 65.)



"SHE LAUGHED AT ME."

"Why not follow the advice of your head, then?" he said, in an odd voice. "You've been going on that sort of advice for the last three years."

Shannon's voice was grim. "I've made up my mind, Lucas. I'm going to a hospital on an errand to-night—an errand that may mean a good deal to three people. One of them is my all—for her there is no task too great for me to perform—to try to perform. I think you understand me in that, Lucas. It's six now. If I'm not back here at nine, I want you to take my place. The train leaves at ten.

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THE INTIMATE EXHIBITIONS ICLED BE BASE

"penny ar in the larg boast garis of several of cases, towns, the side street gaudy sign lined in photograph proclaiming slots, prin double ent There "penny a been proo length, w Here and ordered su lowing a but such o sorship h ultimately that even sporadic skirt the fact that plain sta from the York, whi cent pictu arcades." interfere obviously is the sup New Yor attention several e and some machines suggestiv not reve worded su

The Vice of the Penny Arcades

How They Furnish a Dangerous Menace to the Children of the Streets

THERE has been considerable campaigning in the prints during the last year against the so-called immoral drama and decayed vaudeville. The degrading effect of six particular theatrical presentations and the insulting suggestiveness of four songs and acts in the latter field of amusement have been pointed out concretely in black and white and in no subtle and unmistakable terms. The deleterious influence of these Tenderloin stage exhibits on the national theater-going mind has been preached from the pulpits, inveighed against in linotype and fought against, in a measure, by organizations which have as their task the safeguarding of public morals. And, beyond the slightest vestige of doubt, there has been much truth, much justification in the attack on this element of vile nastiness that has crept into the American playhouse.

It seems odd, then, that in the effort to cleanse the theater of the slimy stuff that passes—and, alas! sometimes *does* pass—for “entertainment,” a far more widespread, far more insidious form of amusement—an amusement that needs the much maligned and often futile muck-rake very much less than it demands a blow from the strong fist of popular censure backed up by the police—has been allowed to go unnoticed, unmolested. Unqualifiedly, among the most vicious and dangerous amusement places in the United States to-day are the so-called “penny arcades,” those mushroom-growing yet firmly rooted exhibitions of frank suggestiveness and deeper salacity that have spread their trail from coast to coast and that appeal first and foremost, because of the small financial outlay required, to children.

There are to-day in this country between ten and eleven thousand “penny arcades.” The “arcades” in some instances in the larger cities live up to their names. They boast garishly decorated, brilliantly lighted buildings of several hundred feet depth. In the major number of cases, however, and particularly in the smaller towns, the “penny arcades” are nothing more than side street shops and dingy stores, placarded with gaudy signs, heralded by squeaky music devices and lined in double rows with machines containing photographed filth—or, where not containing it, proclaiming, on announcement bulletins over the slots, printed lures of suggestiveness that know no double entente.

There is no censorship over the “penny arcades.” The reverse has been proclaimed frequently and at length, with small warrant of fact. Here and there a machine has been ordered suppressed by the police, following a long chain of complaints; but such cases of suppression or censorship have been so infrequent and ultimately so futile, as will be shown, that even to attempt to qualify the sporadic action as censorship is to skirt the truth in a wide circle. The fact that there is no censorship is the plain statement from headquarters—from the picture company, of New York, which supplies most of the one-cent picture exhibitions to the “penny arcades.” “Once in a while the police interfere with an exhibition, but that obviously has nothing to do with us,” is the supplementary explanation. In New York City, two years ago, the attention of the police was directed to several exhibitions in the “arcades” and some of the more vicious picture machines were ordered removed. The suggestive machines—those that did not reveal anything to further the worded suggestiveness of their titles



IN SOME PLACES TWO EXHIBITIONS RUN SIDE BY SIDE AND THERE SEEMS TO BE ENOUGH BUSINESS FOR BOTH.

By GEORGE JEAN NATHAN

—were not. And, a short time afterward, things were going on just as they had been going on before.

Wherever there is a “penny arcade” in New York to-day, there may be seen the vicious, insinuating placards and, not infrequently, photographs that justify in a measure the curious expectations of the child who drops its penny in the slot. Statistics prove, furthermore, that this holds true in the majority of cities and towns in the United States where “penny arcades” obtain, and in Chicago, San Francisco and a hundred other cities of lesser size the penny-picture machines have been supplemented slyly, in an off corner, with five-cent machines, the exhibitions to be seen in which may not be described on clean white paper. These latter exhibitions are not supplied by the New York company, but are manufactured under cover by two small Western firms.

For those who are unacquainted with the general mechanical slot machines described—if there are any such persons—a word or two of explanation will suffice. The best type of machine is styled the “mutograph.” There are half a dozen copies, but all bear a very close physical relationship to the original. The mutograph is a machine about six feet high, made of glistening cast iron. About three and a half feet from the ground, in easy reach of the eyes when the head is inclined forward, there is a small shield, at the base of which is a little glass-covered opening through which the photographs may be seen. Above the opening is a colored bulletin announcing the particular exhibition contained in the machine. Some of the machines are self-operative when the cent has been deposited in the slot. Others must be worked by means of a crank. The crank may be turned quickly or slowly and, when the beholder wishes, may be held in a fixed position so as to allow the picture then on view to remain before the eyes as long as may be desired. There are cranks, incidentally, on almost all the machines that contain the more suggestive exhibitions.

The quickest way to show the exact nature of these picture exhibitions is to append a partial list of those on view at present in two of the New York places. These exhibitions are duplicated several thousand times each and may be seen in almost any “penny arcade” in the United States. The examples quoted are chosen from among some of the

less offensive. It is obviously impossible to reprint what the managers of the institutions delight to term the “richest.” Here, then, are some of the sights that are promised to the child who drops its penny in the slot:

“A Rare Collection of Shapely Belles.” “When Wife’s Away.” “The Awful Prude.” “She Came in Undressed.” “La Belle Zina in Tights—Her Lovely Shape.” “In Her Dressing-room.” “A Night in the Harem.” “Three Weeks—The Real Thing.” “Her Wedding Day.” “Very Near Nature.” “Giddy Girls.” “The Awful Experience of a Young Girl.” “Awaiting the Artist—What the Model Does.” “A City Girl in the Country.” “French Favorites—Much Loveliness.” “Spicy Living Pictures.” “The Tell-tale Kiss—See the Finish.” “Something You Shouldn’t Do.” “A Study of Love.” “The Virtuous Girl.”

These are only a very few. Each announcement is rendered more alluring by an indecent photograph pasted underneath the printed words. As an

indication of the nature of these photographs, it may be stated that the placard of “The Awful Prude” shows the picture of a young woman with her skirt lifted above her knees; “A Night in the Harem,” the photograph of a semi-nude woman reclining in a salacious attitude on a divan; “When Wife’s Away,” a picture of a man indulging in an amatory embrace with a young woman, the scene being a boudoir; and “In Her Dressing-room,” the photograph of a woman in the act of undressing. On many of the placarded announcements, where it is believed the suggestiveness is not indicated with sufficient force, recourse is taken to such subheads as “Very exciting,” “See the finish,” “Naughty but nice,” and so on. On the placards of such machines as the “Something You Shouldn’t Do” and “She Came in Undressed” species, curiosity is aroused to an even greater extent by the absence of any photograph, the place of which is taken by an interrogation mark. Some of these exhibitions flaunt the further printed lure, “Reduced from five cents”—and there are not many patrons of the “penny arcades” who do not know what the “five-cent” machines contain.

In the middle West, where the “nickel pictures” first flourished in saloons, the five-cent annex to the “penny arcades” has become a lucrative proposition, indeed. “Annex” is a term used by the “penny arcade” managers. It does not mean a separate building or even a separate or off room. Any such arrangement would prove unprofitable. The operators of the picture places know that their prospective “customers” would not indicate their curiosity openly by going into a room exclusively given over to exhibitions of vile photographs. As a consequence, the nickel machines are usually installed in a far corner of the “arcade” and in many cases are not placarded. This latter is done as a safeguard against the intrusion of “spotters.”

The intimate nature of these nickel exhibitions, as has been inferred, cannot be chronicled here concretely because of their base and utter indecency. But inasmuch as it is not against these frank and violent and self-condemnatory excrescences, but rather against the far more widespread inoculating penny suggestiveness that primary opinion is directed, facts pertaining to the latter alone will be submitted. Suggestion is the stock in trade of the “penny arcade” managers. It is profitable and equally hard to put in a cell. *Honi soit* is an effective plea. If an operator is arrested for showing a machine suggestively placarded with a photograph of a young woman with

(Continued on page 66.)



THE INTIMATE NATURE OF THESE EXHIBITIONS CANNOT BE CHRONICLED BECAUSE OF THEIR BASE INDECENCY.



THE GREEDY EYES OF THE YOUNG PATRONS PRESSING AGAINST THE GLASS OPENING DEVOURING EACH SCENE IN EXCITED ANTICIPATION OF THE NEXT DISPLAY.



WHEREVER THERE IS A “PENNY ARCADE,” THERE MAY BE SEEN THE VICIOUS, INSINUATING PLACARDS AND NOT INFREQUENTLY PHOTOGRAPHS THAT JUSTIFY, IN A MEASURE, THE CURIOSITY OF THE CHILD.



THAT THE MAJORITY OF CUSTOMERS OF THE “PENNY ARCADES” ARE CHILDREN MAY BE VERIFIED BY A PERSONAL INSPECTION.

"Nick" Longworth the Plugger

HE WANTS TO STAY IN CONGRESS, BUT OHIO POPULAR REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT TALKS OF HIM FOR GOVERNOR

By Robert D. Heintz

NEWSPAPERS, for some reason or another, spread the report that an early visitor to the summer capital would be Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio. They missed it a thousand miles, for "Nick" Longworth, coat off and sleeves rolled up, is in Cincinnati in State politics up to his eyes. No seashore for "Nick" this season. That is not bothering him. Neither is the fact that he is to preside over the Ohio State convention on July 27th. The real trouble is that "Nick" Longworth has made such a rattling good record for himself in Congress that he is now being openly talked of as the gubernatorial candidate on the Republican ticket. Mr. Longworth feels that his most useful field is in the House of Representatives at Washington and he wants to stay there. It is an interesting situation, but one which should be extremely gratifying to Mr. Longworth. For years he has been sought as the son of Judge Nicholas Longworth, one of the wealthy men of the State and possibly the most popular; or the protégé of Boss Cox, the Republican leader of Cincinnati, or the son-in-law of Colonel Roosevelt. But now comes the demand for the man himself.

For once his friends want "Nick" Longworth. Maybe they won't force him into the governorship race, but the demonstration has been sufficient to prove that Longworth is running along on his own steam and is one of the ablest politicians in the State of Ohio. That was evidenced not so many months ago, when popular sentiment began to boost him for candidacy for United States Senator. The fact is, if Longworth went after it he could have the nomination for any political office in the Buckeye State. That much is admitted by everybody.

Ten years ago Congressman Longworth was regarded as a joke in Ohio politics. He was one of Boss Cox's young men, and when he was elected to the Ohio house of representatives and two years later to the State senate, folks did not regard him seriously. They liked him because he was Judge Longworth's boy, but they looked upon him in the same neighborly spirit as they did upon his mustache, which was just beginning to sprout. Considerable interest was aroused when Longworth jumped into national politics and got himself elected as Representative of the first Ohio district to the Fifty-eighth Congress, but the old I-told-you-sos were on the job. How could a man be defeated under the circumstances? There was the influence of the wealth and popularity of the late Judge Longworth, and, anyway, who couldn't win with Boss Cox back of him? Longworth was heard from in the House as advocating the construction of respectable abodes and homes for our foreign embassies. "Ha!" said the wise ones back in Ohio, "'Nick' has got his eye on getting appointed to a foreign embassy." Nobody thought of giving him credit, not even for marrying the President's daughter a little later.

Miss Roosevelt took a fancy to Mr. Longworth, and, being the first young lady of the land, she could have any young man she wanted. That was the way



THE MAN WHO IS TALKED OF FOR OHIO'S NEXT GOVERNOR. Congressman Nicholas Longworth whose political career has been one of the most spectacular in the history of Ohio. Moffett.

the onlookers figured it. Anyway, "Nick" was jumped into the limelight of the nation as he had never been before. A sightseeing visit to Washington was not complete unless your guide had said, "On your right, ladies and gentlemen, is 'Nick' Longworth, the—". Usually that was as far as the megaphone man got, for feminine sighs and expressions of interest usually wound up in a grand scramble to see what sort of a looking husband Alice Roosevelt had drawn. He came to be regarded in the same category by outsiders as one of the best-drawing matinee heroes. His fellow-members in Congress might have got the same idea, except for the fact that he was such a plugger, a tireless worker, attended to his business, was always in his seat when it came time to vote, everlastingly haunted the committee rooms to lend a helping hand when labor was needed and was generally popular.

Mr. Longworth succeeded in being re-elected to the Fifty-ninth, the Sixtieth and the Sixty-first Congresses. Still he got no credit. Boss Cox was forgotten. Now it was Father-in-law Roosevelt who was pushing his son-in-law along. Pretty soon Mr. Roosevelt got through being President and went to Africa. That gave Mr. Longworth a fine chance to get out of the calcium. When Speaker Cannon appointed him to the all-powerful Ways and Means Committee of the House, those on the side lines unjustly said that it was a sop which Uncle Joe had thrown out to Mr. Roosevelt. Then came the tariff

bill. To master it meant study and the hardest kind of work. As the legislation was framed, Mr. Longworth spent hours and days trying to master its various complicated details. When the Democratic storm broke over the passing of the bill, one of the first selected to defend the new legislation was Mr. Longworth. When he spoke, the members of the House listened. He is not an orator, his voice is not particularly strong, but his manner of speaking is pleasing. Those who followed his remarks realized that he knew what he was talking about. It is a fact that Representative Longworth made one of the most easily understood protective-tariff arguments that were made from the floor.

It is known that Mr. Longworth had a strong desire to go to London to meet Colonel Roosevelt. As the fight on the tariff grew hotter, the busier Longworth became. By the time Mr. Roosevelt was heading across to Great Britain, Mr. Longworth found himself so tied up that he never gave a further thought to getting away. As it finally turned out, it was all Representative Longworth could do to get to New York before the boat arrived. He worked in Washington until midnight of the day before, barely catching the train. His associates who knew him more intimately had long ago come to respect him for his sincerity and application, but it was not until the fight Mr. Longworth made for the tariff that those on the outside realized his capabilities and his power to grasp the significance of important legislation. In other words, the real "Nick" Longworth had been discovered. It was then that his constituents awoke to his true value. They realized that he had made good.

Mr. Longworth has made himself an attractive figure in national politics. Barely forty years old, a graduate of Harvard and the Cincinnati Law School, he is well prepared for public life. He is broad shouldered, well dressed, ruddy faced, an excellent boxer and looks like a man who can take care of himself. In fact, there is an old story which is told with much gusto in Cincinnati, of how the Duke of Manchester took affront at the latter's not being asked to sit at the bridal table at the wedding of Longworth's sister. The duke was reported as much incensed at this lack of respect for his high estate. According to the narration, he left the house and went to a club, where he said some unpleasant things about the Longworth family and "Nick" in particular. A friend of Longworth told him what the duke was saying. "You go back," said "Nick," "and tell him I am too busy with this wedding celebration just now to come to the club, but that when my sister and her husband get away I will come around and punch his nose." The message was conveyed to the duke. His Highness did not wait. He found business elsewhere and left Cincinnati "ay or two later, without revisiting the club. Mr. Longworth in action reminds one of the man who had been appointed master of ceremonies at some celebration. "I do not know what the program is," this person announced, "but whatever it is I will be the master of it." It is hard to say what the future will bring to Mr. Longworth, but it is safe to say, whatever it is, he will be its master.

When Roosevelt Called on the President

IT WAS A GLADSOME MEETING OF THE TWO OLD FRIENDS AND FOREVER PUT TO REST RUMORS OF THEIR DIFFERENCES.

By R. D. H., Leslie's Special Correspondent at the Summer Capital.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 11th, 1910. IT WAS a bad day for the muck-rakers and demagogues who had been manufacturing rumors of coolness between President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt when the latter called at the summer White House. It was not a reconciliation of the two men. They had nothing to reconcile. The meeting was simply a reunion of two dear friends. Trouble-makers widely heralded the fact that the Ballinger-Pinchot row would be the *casus belli* of the conference. I may state it on the highest authority that this question was not even touched upon. No two men have such a clear understanding of this matter as Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft. Nobody knows the principals better. It is the last thing in the world which would cause trouble between them.

Neither were there any dissensions upon political subjects. Of course politics were discussed. Did you ever see two earnest men of the same profession and the same interests who did not talk shop? Certainly they talked politics. They also talked lion hunting and golf. They talked about the Kaiser. In fact, one of the first men brought out in the animated conversation was Emperor William. As Colo-

nel Roosevelt glanced shoreward, the beautifully kept grounds of the Taft cottage reminded him of the Kaiser's ideal summer home at Potsdam, "San Souci." There was the rippling fountain with its statuary, the green sward and everything similar to parts of the German gentleman's country estate.

They talked around the world, did these traveled scholars. It was Colonel Roosevelt's opportunity to give each and every one of his hosts a square deal by telling the chief executive of the great American nation how hospitality had been showered upon him and how the stars and stripes had been honored.

The fortunate listeners, Senator Lodge, Secretary Norton, Colonel Roosevelt's old side partners, Mr. Forster and Captain Butt, all of them the most intimate associates of the President and the ex-President, put in words here and there which brought reminiscences to mind. There was a perfect avalanche of topics to be discussed, all the way from how did Colonel Roosevelt make his way from Washington to Oyster Bay the eventful, snowbound inauguration day, to a shower of congratulations upon the President for his splendid achievement in putting through such a mass of legislation. It was "Theodore" here and "Will" there. At the beginning Colonel Roosevelt made a salutation of "Mr. President," but that was the nearest approach to formality. There were no titles after that. Nobody had a handle to his name.

As the evening approached, about

(Continued on page 67.)



COLONEL ROOSEVELT AND SENATOR LODGE Leaving the summer capital at the close of the famous Beverly conference between President Taft and the ex-President.—Harriman.

What the Notables Have to Say

Our Hordes of Discontent.

Ex-Governor Frank S. Black, of New York.



HON. FRANK S. BLACK.

He asserts that immigrants to our shores are disappointed because they find here the evils they sought to escape.

Copyright by J. G. Gessford.

THERE have come to this country from foreign shores within the last seven years nearly seven million people. These have not come from Great Britain, Germany and those countries to whose immigrants we have in the past owed so much. They have come largely from eastern and southern Europe and western Asia. They are Italians, Hungarians, Slavs, Turks, Syrians. This vast horde now crowding here contains many who will become prosperous and exemplary citizens, but it contains thousands who will not. They neither speak nor understand our language and have little sympathy with our institutions. The aggregate for only seven years is more than the entire population of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Colorado, Montana and Oregon by the census of 1900. The majority remains in our cities. They print their own newspapers in their own languages and do not acquire ours. There are more newspapers printed in New York to-day in foreign languages than in ours. They came here because they were dissatisfied at home. Many leave their own country with a grievance and land here with their state of mind unchanged. They find, when they arrive, the air filled with charges of oppression, of the unjust power of money, of the partnership between government and wealth, of laws that punish the poor and shield the rich. These are the wrongs they claim to have fled at home and their reception here deepens the discon-

tent their past experience has engendered. The result which follows is the only natural one and one which even the commonest wisdom should foresee.

Leaders, Not Bosses, Wanted.

Governor Hughes, of New York.

I HONOR the party manager who is a true political leader and resists the vicious importunities of those who want him to misuse his power. I honor the men who are endeavoring to do necessary party work in a patriotic way and to improve the methods of party organization. But if you do not put party managers under check, if you give to improper practices the opportunity and large rewards they now enjoy, then you hobble political leadership and place a premium upon the efforts of those who are constantly seeking to dominate party organization either to serve their ambition for power or to fill their pocketbooks. I want to see a shifting of the fetters. Strike them from the rank and file and put them on the party boss. Give the party members a fair chance and put the party managers under the restraints which will bring out the qualities of true leadership—that is, the leadership of honorable service and of work for the party and not for themselves.

We Live Too Fast.

Rev. Charles Little, Moderator of General Assembly of Presbyterian Church.

WE HAVE got the wrong view of life. We are led too much by wrong motives. Unhappy ideals possess us. Our sense of the right is twisted. We are living too rapidly. We are believing many things which are not true and are denying many things which are true. We permit to arise before us standards of truth and success which are fictitious. Life has become too feverish. We are traveling too rapidly. We are worshipping false gods. Living peacefully under one's own vine and fig tree has come into ill repute. This evil appears in other directions. It

may not lead to false money making, it may not lead to outward sin, but it does often lead to unworthy heart tossings and bitterness and jealousies. What is the remedy for all this? Well, it is found in the simple life, in finding the source of happiness within us, in learning how to be content with such things as we have.

More Farms—Less Battleships.

President W. C. Brown, of the New York Central.

WHEN the day comes that this nation fails to produce sufficient food to supply our own people, when we no longer send the products of our farms abroad, bringing back the gold from foreign nations—what will be the cost of living in this country and where will the money come from to meet the cost? We are building great battleships, two of them each year, costing, equipped and complete, about ten million dollars each, and it costs nearly one million dollars a year to man and maintain them. I am in favor of an adequate navy, but I wish the money expended in building just one battleship could be devoted to this work of improved, intelligent agriculture. What one battleship costs would establish two splendid agricultural experiment or demonstration farms in every State in the Union, and I will guarantee, if this is done and the work intelligently and energetically carried on, that as a result of it the value of the increased product of the nation's farms will within ten years buy and pay for every battleship of every navy that floats on salt water to-day.



WILLIAM C. BROWN.

He wishes, he says, the money expended in building battleships could be devoted to the work of improving agriculture.

Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, MINNESOTA THE SECOND AND CALIFORNIA THE THIRD



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) INDEPENDENCE DAY IN MEXICO.

Rurales saluting President Diaz who reviewed the troops in Mexico City on May 25th, the anniversary of Mexico's emancipation.—Sumner W. Matteson, Minnesota.



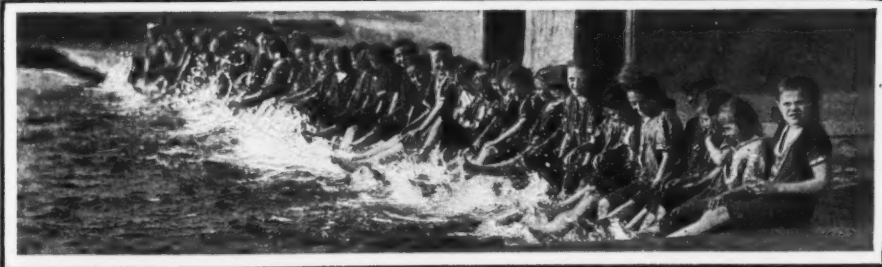
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) AN AUTO RACE IN BOYVILLE.

The start of the miniature auto event at Los Angeles, in which thirty-three ambitious young chauffeurs competed for prizes.—Alexander Duncan, California.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) "HONEST, YOU'RE THE ONLY ONE."

Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.



THE WATER FAIRIES INVADE CHICAGO.

A group of hilarious little girls in one of Chicago's public baths.—A. P. Risser, Illinois.



SHOWING OFF.

The trained seals entertain the camera man.—M. Kane, Oregon.

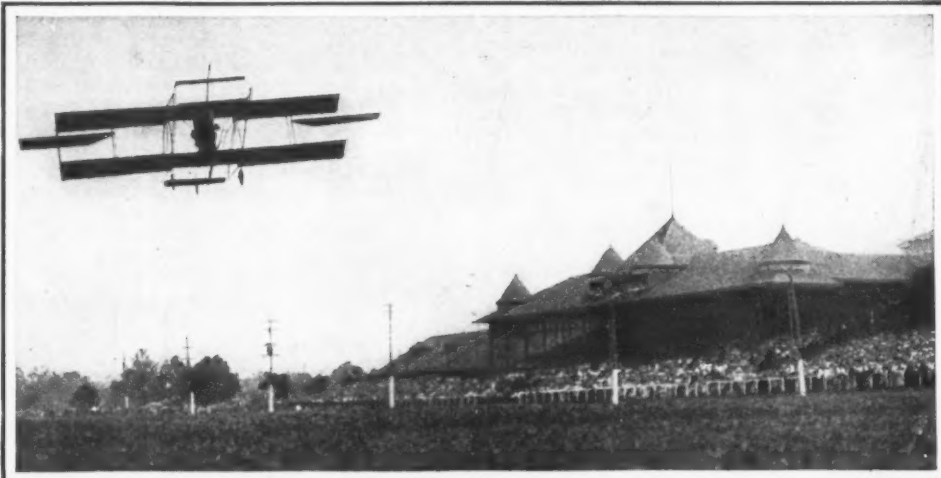
The South's Greatest War Tournament



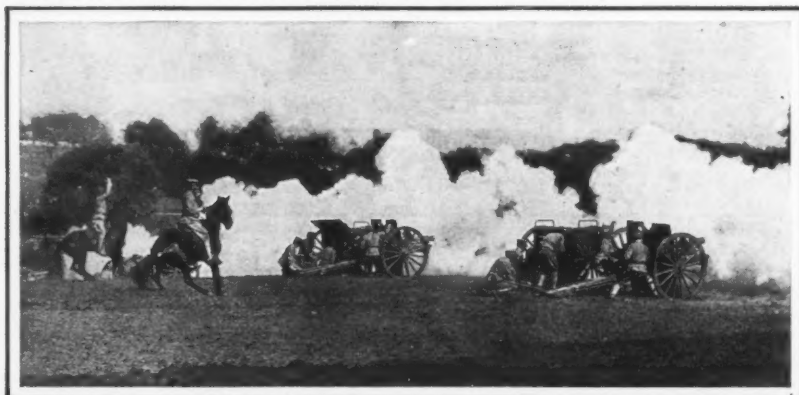
SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY IN REVIEW BEFORE SECRETARY OF WAR DICKINSON, AT NASHVILLE, TENN., DURING THE RECENT ARMY MANEUVERS. The scope and play of the tournament were of national importance and the maneuvering was of a magnitude and splendor never before exhibited in the South.



ONWARD CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS!
The Army Y. M. C. A. squad which performed a valiant work during the encampment.



A NEW WAR MENACE.
Hamilton exhibiting the ability of his biplane to aid an army in the field.



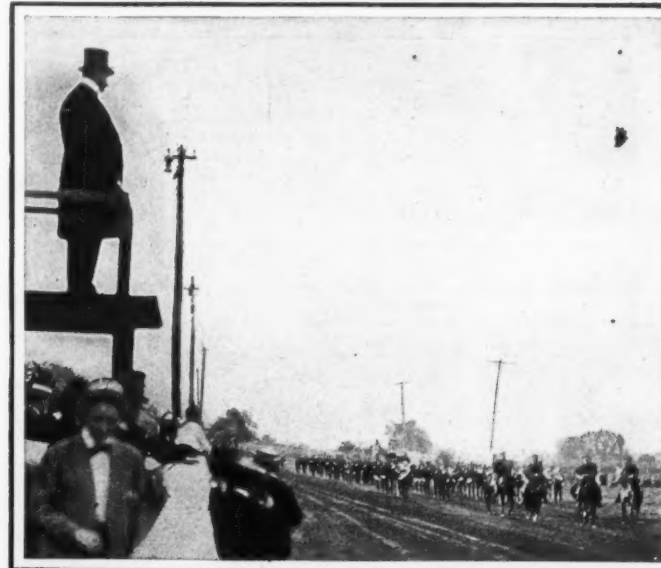
ON THE FIRING LINE.
A section of Battery D in action during the exciting sham battle.



AFTER A HARD DAY'S FIGHTING.
Battery D coming in to camp after the completion of a difficult marching maneuver.



MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS OF TENNESSEE'S CAPITAL.
General Mills reviewing the troops in Nashville.



THE SECRETARY OF WAR WAS AN INTERESTED SPECTATOR.
Mr. Dickinson watching the troops pass by at the beginning of the war maneuvers.



A SPIRITED ATTACK.

Cavalry advancing upon a hidden battery during the sham battle. The enthusiasm of the men lent a keen note of reality to the fighting. During the latter part of June, the United States Army Tournament, at Nashville, Tenn., furnished a spectacular war exhibit. All branches of the army service, including field artillery, cavalry, infantry, engineers, signal corps and hospital corps, participated. Secretary of War Dickinson was one of the prominent officials present and he gave careful study to the maneuvers and sham battles. The tournament was the largest ever held in the South, and Nashville supplied a warm welcome to Uncle Sam's crack troops. The streets were gorgeously decorated and many distinguished visitors were present. An old-fashioned Southern barbeque was given at the Hermitage, the historic country home of Andrew Jackson. The mimic warfare was made particularly interesting to the many thousands of spectators by the marvelous flights of C. K. Hamilton, the noted American aviator.—Photographs by M. W. Wilce.

ent

College Commencement Frolics



THE STUDENTS OF SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA, GIVING A SHAKESPEARIAN PLAY.
During Graduation Week, the Dramatic Society reproduced a very remarkable interpretation of "The Tempest." Swarthmore is a co-educational institution and thus had the advantage of feminine charm in the production.



CORNELL FRESHMEN PERFORM.
One of the laughable scenes displayed for the edification of professors and students at the Ithaca university. These stunts are typical of the ingenuity of the college student.



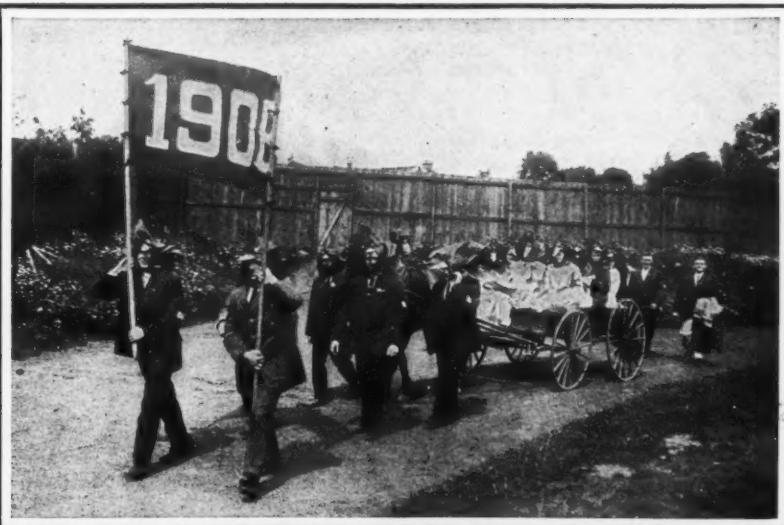
BURNING THE CLASS RECORDS.
The graduates of 1910, University of Cincinnati, on their annual pilgrimage to destroy cantankerous text-books in a huge bon-fire on the college campus.



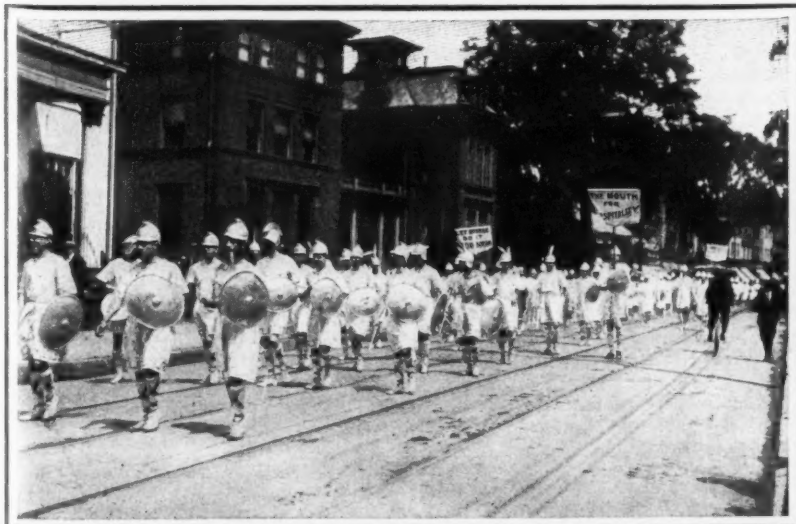
A STARTLING GRADUATION WEEK COSTUME.
During the recent festivities at Columbia one of the classes marched in the Graduates Parade in the genuine lock step, dressed as prison convicts.



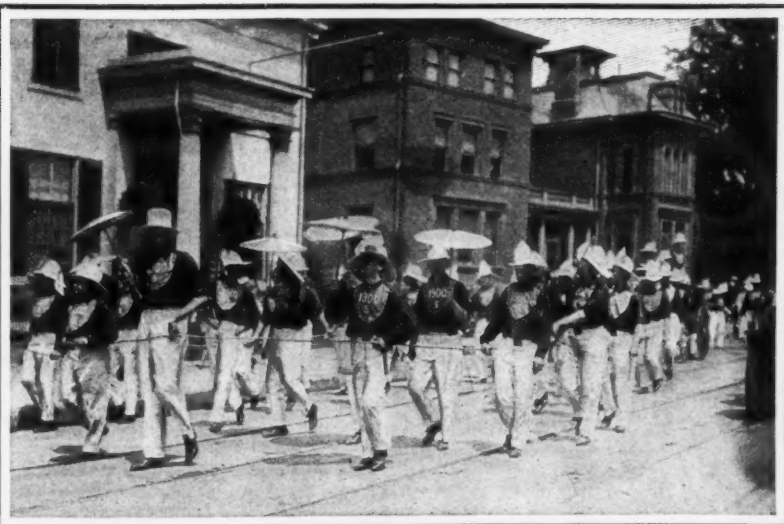
A CLEVER BURLESQUE.
Columbia students made up to resemble Dean Van Amringe, one of the university's most popular professors, who announced his retirement at the closing of the last collegiate year.



CHANTECLER STUDENTS AT SWARTHMORE.
Graduates of 1908, wearing rooster headgear, pulling a cartload of 1908 co-eds costumed in hen feathers.



A FEW OF YALE'S ROMAN GLADIATORS.
One of the striking sections of the Alumni Parade which was a feature of Graduation Week at New Haven.



ELI'S VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.
A large alumni reunion marked the 1910 Commencement Exercises at Yale. The members of each returning class paraded in fancy costume.

Are We Playing with Dynamite?

WHAT SOME OF THE COUNTRY'S GREAT LAWYERS THINK OF THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

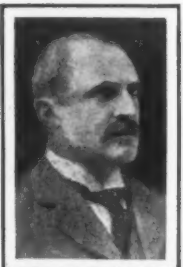
By Sterling Chase



GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, Of Vermont, long the most able lawyer in the United States Senate, who questions the interpretation of the anti-trust law.



WILLIAM J. WALLACE, For years the presiding judge of the United States Circuit Court, sitting in New York City, who is prominently identified with the authorities on the Anti-trust Law.

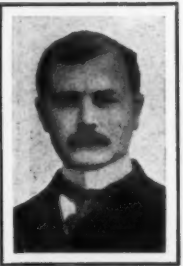


THEODORE S. WOOLSEY, Of Connecticut, whose writings on legal subjects have raised him to a position of international eminence, says: "The Sherman act seems to me an evil as now interpreted."

myself when the bill was under consideration in the Senate, though my recollection is that I was then of the opinion that the language of the act would not condemn arrangements valid at the common law and that were really in the promotion of interstate commerce and for the public interest, and in that sense not a restraint of trade, but the reverse; and I think that in one case in the Supreme Court of the United States I urged the court to so decide, many years ago."



JUDGE PETER S. GROSSCUP, Of Chicago, who believes that we cannot by a law of Congress successfully repeal what appears to be a fixed law of industrial economy. His views on the Sherman Anti-trust Law are among the most significant statements voiced upon the subject.



WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE, Of New York, whose arguments before the Supreme Court in the income tax case have influenced the trend of constitutional interpretation during the past twenty years, who says that the "Sherman act might be so interpreted so as to prohibit even the first step in building up a business."

CHAPTER III.
SEVERAL months ago the following questions were asked of a thousand of the leading lawyers of the United States: 1. Is the Sherman anti-trust act in its present form inimical to legitimate business development? 2. If your answer to the previous question is "Yes," in what respect should the act be amended? The men to whom the questions were addressed were selected from the members of the American Bar Association and the leading State and local bar associations and comprised the ablest advisers of large business interests in the United States. The responses were unusually spontaneous and, as a whole, constitute probably the keenest and most intelligent and the most universal discussion of the Sherman anti-trust act that has ever been obtained.

Senator George F. Edmunds, for years the ablest lawyer in the United States Senate, commenting upon Mr. Montague's article entitled, "The Defects of the Sherman Anti-trust Law," which was sent in pamphlet form to every one to whom the above questions were addressed, wrote to Mr. Montague from Aiken, S. C., as follows: "In this out-of-the-way place I am unable to examine your references to the remarks of Senator Hoar and myself when the bill was under consideration in the Senate, though my recollection is that I was then of the opinion that the language of the act would not condemn arrangements valid at the common law and that were really in the promotion of interstate commerce and for the public interest, and in that sense not a restraint of trade, but the reverse; and I think that in one case in the Supreme Court of the United States I urged the court to so decide, many years ago."

This statement of the purpose of the act, as intended by the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Edmunds was chairman when the act was passed, is in striking contrast to the recent opinion of Judge Lacombe, in the "Tobacco Trust case," that the act prohibits "any contract or combination whose direct effect is to prevent the free play of competition and thus tend to deprive the country of the service of any number of independent dealers, however small. As thus construed, the statute is revolutionary."

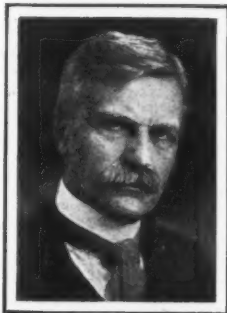
Victor Morawetz, author of the leading text-book on the law of corporations and for years chairman of the executive committee of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, defined the proper scope of the act in the following words: "I believe it to be best for the whole country, including those who are interested in our large industrial combinations, that the Sherman anti-trust act should be kept upon our statute-books and that it should be enforced according to what I believe to be its true intent and purpose, namely, as prohibiting combinations to restrain the freedom of commerce of others and as prohibiting monopolies and attempts to monopolize, but not as prohibiting industrial combinations, however large, so long as they do not involve monopolizing or at-

tempting to monopolize a branch of interstate trade or commerce."

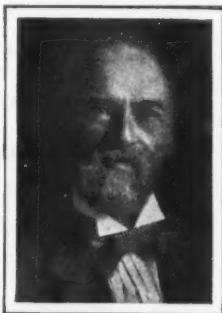
William D. Guthrie, whose arguments before the Supreme Court in the income tax case and in many subsequent cases of first importance have influenced the trend of constitutional interpretation during the past twenty years, wrote: "The Sherman anti-trust act is not necessarily inimical to legitimate business development and, properly construed, might do much good. The most objectionable and dangerous provision is that prohibiting attempts to monopolize. This provision is altogether too vague and elastic, for it is capable of being applied even to the first steps in building up a business. The essence of the offense of monopoly should be acts seeking by improper means to prevent others from freely engaging in business."

Frederick P. Fish, former president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, answered the questions unequivocally: "I answer emphatically 'Yes!' to your first question; and to your second question I am ready to express my opinion that it is better that the act should be repealed than that it should remain in its present form. I cannot conceive of any amendment that would be adequate except one that distinctly authorized 'reasonable' restraint of trade and was so drawn as to force the courts to give to the word 'reasonable' a liberal definition."

Frank P. Prichard, a Philadelphia lawyer, whose practice is largely in the United States Supreme Court, wrote: "I have no hesitation in answering that the Sherman anti-trust act, in its present vague and indefinite form, when viewed in connection with the decisions and dicta of the courts which have been called upon to interpret it, is inimical to legitimate



SECRETARY CHARLES NAGEL, Of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who fears that the "agitator is entirely unmindful of the consequences of modern business demands." Copyright by J. C. Strauss.



SIMEON E. BALDWIN, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut, who asked that the Sherman act be amended so as not to forbid reasonable agreements.

business developments. With regard to the second question, namely, in what respect should the act be amended, the answer is much more difficult. Had the courts held that the act was simply declaratory of the common law and intended to prevent unreasonable restraints of trade and monopolies, the construction would have been, I believe, in accord with the intent of the framers of the act and would not have substantially interfered with the natural developments of trade along modern lines. The courts, however, could not ignore the fact that the act was passed in obedience to a public demand not to declare the existing law, but to amend it so as to prevent the immense aggregations of capital and the development of huge industrial and commercial interests. The courts have been obliged, therefore, to hold that the act was intended to change the common law, but have found themselves involved in great difficulty in defining its exact scope.

"Any attempt to repeal the act would meet with immediate public opposition in many sections of the country. Any attempt to amend it would involve the definition of the line to be drawn between those restraints and monopolies which, although reasonable at common law, should be prohibited by the act, and those restraints and monopolies which should not be prohibited by the act, and the attempt to do this would involve much criticism and many controversies. In fact, it would perhaps be very difficult to draw any line which would be either logical or satisfactory. The amendment which I think would have the most chance of success at the present time would be along the line of the following paragraph:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit any contract, combination or act which neither in actual purpose nor probable effect tends to establish a substantial monopoly in the production, trans-

portation or sale of merchandise made, transported or dealt in by the parties to such contract, combination or act, or to prevent competition by others in the production, transportation or sale of such merchandise, or to enhance the market prices of such merchandise by giving to the parties to such contract, combination or act an unreasonable profit from the production, sale or transportation thereof."

"I am aware that this amendment would be in itself vague and leave much discretion to the courts. The only effect of it would be to relieve to some extent the present apprehension; but in view of the fact that the act itself cannot probably be repealed, and in view of the difficulties of the subject and the uncertainty of popular feeling, I am inclined to think that the best chance of success lies in amending this vague act by an equally vague amendment which will relieve the apprehension as to its purpose or effect in preventing the legitimate growth of business."

General Thomas H. Hubbard, former vice-president of the Southern Pacific Company and director and counsel of several railroads, stated his views succinctly: "The Sherman anti-trust act, in its present form, is in my opinion inimical to legitimate business development. I do not think the act should be amended. I think it should be repealed. It was a shot in the air, but has hit a good many marks at which it was not aimed."

James Schouler, who brings to the subject the wide information of the historian, wrote: "I think the Sherman anti-trust act, in its present form, is inimical to legitimate business development. I think the act should be amended so as to define the offense more clearly and closely and limit prosecutions to cases of improper methods of competition or, at least, where the monopoly is oppressive, unreasonable and against the interests of the public."

Edward A. Harriman, professor in Yale Law School and an eminent authority on legal subjects, stated: "In my opinion the Sherman anti-trust act, in its present form, is inimical to legitimate business development, and the act should be amended by making clearer the discrimination between the combination of persons for the purpose of transacting business more effectively and on a larger scale and the combination of persons for the purpose of preventing others from doing business."

Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, former attorney-general of the State of New York, answered: "I think it is almost the universal opinion of attorneys who are at all familiar with the act that it is defective in very many material particulars. In fact, the various suits that have been commenced for the purpose of enforcing the act in question demonstrate that the law either ought to be repealed or amended."

Professor Theodore S. Woolsey, whose writings on legal subjects have raised him to a position of international

(Continued on page 67.)



CHARLES F. BEACH, JR., Author of a well-known work on industrial combination, who says that the Sherman Law does not do away with trusts.



FREDERICK P. FISH, Of Massachusetts, former President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who demands that the Sherman act be repealed.



JAMES SCHOULER, Of Massachusetts, who states: "I think that the Sherman Anti-trust Act in its present form is inimical to legitimate business development."



SETH LOW, President of the National Civic Federation, who emphasizes the fact that it is singular that a people who have constituted the greatest republic in history by the combination of many States should deny to its own commercial agencies the opportunity of giving better service by proceeding along the same lines.



CHARLES R. FLINT, Of New York, one of the chief organizers of the National Starch Company and the United States Rubber Company, who argues that laws which aim to put a restraint on trade prove the strongest reasons for bringing about the organization of industrial combination.

UNUSUAL Shepherd's panel in black silk tagal hat with

or a Vienna the French believe that of whom miniatures painters v

The average is possessed complexion monplace M tions to m mous Paris white comp paints her draws a f black arou to make t larger and her lips a let and sh attempt w disguise work. W are her fa One of the nounced i because sh ent. No are alike women app huge fami cosmopolit one will se type rep dreeds of t with pretty and char faces—jus whom one gives m glance. woman is spid and her type m face may b saucy abo she is gr with a doz expression ing rapid be, she ap The infinit

SIMPLE Copper-color broadcloth a large shawl and skirt n noted as a aut

The French Woman's Charm

THE SECRET OF THE PARISIENNE'S SUCCESS IN THE WORLD OF FASHION



UNUSUAL STREET COSTUME. Shepherd's plaid with plaited panel in front of skirt and black silk reverses. Large tagal hat ornamented with red roses.

or a Viennese or a South American. Judging from the French women of to-day, I am inclined to believe that the famous beauties of the French salons of whom we have read so much existed only in miniatures or oil paintings from the brushes of court painters who were pronounced idealists.

The average French woman seen in Paris to-day is possessed of irregular features, an indifferent complexion, pouter-pigeon figure, big feet and commonplace hair. She uses cosmetics in generous portions to make the famous Parisian chalk-white complexion; she paints her eyebrows, draws a fine line of black around her eyes to make them appear larger and carmines her lips a bright scarlet and she makes no attempt whatever to disguise her handiwork. What, then, are her fascinations? One of the most pronounced is probably because she is different. No two of her are alike. English women appear like one huge family; even in cosmopolitan America one will see the same type repeated hundreds of times—girls with pretty but insipid and characterless faces—just girls to whom one seldom gives more than a glance. The French woman is never insipid and, whatever her type may be, she is always worth looking at. Her face may be plain, but there is invariably something saucy about it. Her figure lacks elegance, but she is graceful as a bird. Her arms fly about with a dozen gestures to every sentence and varying expressions cross her countenance with fascinating rapidity. Whatever her station in life may be, she appears well bred to the casual observer. The infinite tact which she possesses is best illustrated in the flattering interest she appears to have in any person with whom she may be speaking.



SIMPLE BUT EFFECTIVE. Copper-colored street costume of broadcloth and liberty satin. The large shawl collar, plain sleeves and skirt may be particularly noted as a forerunner of the autumn styles.

THAT the French woman is the most fascinating woman in the world, most persons who have had an opportunity of comparing types of different nationalities will readily agree. When you ask why she is fascinating, the answer is not so quickly forthcoming. Is she pretty? Universally, no. Occasionally one will see a beautiful face among the promenaders on the Champs Elysees or at the races, but if one takes the trouble to investigate he will be very apt to find that the beauty is a Russian

few flowers. She twists a few of these articles together and sticks the result on her head. She then proceeds to look at herself and to change the model until she has a becoming frame to her face. A coil of tulle, a bow here and a rose there and she is ready to go forth rejoicing, oblivious of what



STRIKINGLY ORIGINAL AFTERNOON GOWNS. A supple silk combination of mauves in harmonizing shades—the long tabular back shirred in at belt and trimmed with cluster of ball fringe tipped with gold.



Empire effect carried out in white chiffon over Reseda green silk. A green bodice with dainty mull frill softening the neck and sleeve; cord and tassel belt.



AT THE RACES. At left, an embroidered chiffon in bread brown accented plaited, over drop of self color. Trimming of brown ball fringe tipped with gold. At right, heavily braided silk tunic, accented plaited cap on sleeves.



SEEN AT LONGCHAMPS. New shirred effect in white mousseline de soie over silk with a lingerie hat ornamented with pink plumes and a heavy Irish lace costume of cream white—white tulle mushroom hat with brilliant green upright wings.



FOR THE AFTERNOON PROMENADE. At left, supple black satin with overdrop of cream lace with a black satin hat with cream-colored rim. At right, a white broadcloth with embroidered overskirt—large hat of lustrous blue straw trimmed with white marabou.



AT THE GARDEN FETE. Bottle green charmeuse with belt and waist trimming of soft silk in same shade, with dull gold buttons. Large taffeta ribbon bow of green on a white hat; delft blue charmeuse with trimmings of darker shade in silk and hat of blue straw with plaited silk band, and feathers in a harmonious combination.



CONSERVATIVELY FASHIONABLE. An afternoon costume of deep blue mousseline de soie over a Persian printed voile foundation; deep band of solid blue at bottom of skirt topped by embroidery and large bow of soft satin ribbon; wide girde of embroidery; chiffon bands on sleeves.

other women will think or say. As it is with her hat, so it is with her gown. She wears exactly what she pleases. In Paris, where the fashions originate, everything is fashionable. Often the great modistes take their ideas from one of their girl employes who trips in one morning with a chic-looking, home-made affair on her head or a daring idea brought out in the cut of her gown. One famous man dressmaker gives five francs to every girl from whom he gains a new idea in dress. The little middinets employed in

his establishment are forever on the qui vive to make or to wear something which their employer may consider chic. Far from imitating each other, each one strives to be as original in coiffure, dress and deportment as possible, not only because it is her nature, but because she has learned the value of being different. When every law of fashion has declared stripes, la belle Parisian, as likely as not, comes out in brilliant plaids. If white is being worn by all the world, she dons black and therefore finds herself the target of attention, if not admiration. Her very daring has its charm.

We have heard much about the grace with which the French woman holds up her skirt. Not long ago one of our well-known actresses posed seriously in a number of pictures showing how the trick is accomplished. As a matter of fact, the French woman holds her skirt almost any way, just as other women do in crossing a street, only she holds it much higher. Before she starts from home she sees that her hems are all intact and well brushed, that her petticoat is fresh and pretty and also that her stockings are good to look at, and out she goes. At the first corner she grasps her skirt on either side, pulls it well up, almost to her knees, and proceeds totally unconscious that she is the cynosure of all eyes.

The subject of petticoats is one that occupies much time and attention in Paris. Manufacturers exert much ingenuity in designing pretty models. In the Bon Marche or the Louvre one will find twenty or thirty different styles in silk skirts alone to choose from and innumerable lingerie skirts. The latter, made of white, are always given a touch of color by an under flounce of silk

in pink, blue or lavender to match the trimming in the hat or the parasol of the wearer. While the shoes of the French woman are invariably the extremely ugly, long, narrow, square-toed type, two or three sizes too large for her, they are always in good condition. The streets of Paris are so clean that it is possible for the woman to wear light shoes, blue, gray or lavender, to match her costume. Sometimes she wears shoes with plaid tops.

The word "chic" is always applied to the women of France. Being analyzed, "chic" means being tidy more than anything else. When the waist band meets, the belt is snug, gloves and shoes are whole and the wearer perches a saucy hat on her head, she is chic. There is no other way of achieving it. As la dame Parisian is original in outer attire, so is she with her lingerie. She likes colors—pink, blue and lavender in thin silk mull or in china silk. Chemise and nightgowns in flowered mull are displayed in shop windows of Paris. The French woman's charm lies in her individuality—instead of copying her neighbors, she wears what fancy dictates. H. Q.



DARING LINGERIE CREATION. Light-blue chiffon and white embroidery with bands of lace insertion and darker blue. Empire sash belt. Blue mushroom lingerie hat veiled with tulle.



THE LATEST IN SUMMER GOWNS. New hobble skirt of fancy cotton voile in strawberry pink with embroidered bands in Persian. Chic lingerie hat with fall of variegated flowers.

FINANCIAL

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

IF ANYBODY had said a year ago that stocks would sell lower in 1910 than they were selling at that time, he would have been regarded as making a rash prediction. Yet that is just what has happened. Various reasons have been given for the decline. The drought in the Northwest, the reduction in railroad rates on transcontinental traffic, the passage of a drastic railroad law and the constant fear of new attacks on industrial enterprises—all have been given as contributing causes for the liquidation culminating in the severe break in Wall Street. All these causes may have helped and undoubtedly did, but at the foundation of the trouble we will find the prevailing tendency to extravagance which has whetted the appetite for the rapid accumulation of money and thus put a premium on speculation, especially in the purchase of farm lands throughout a great section of the West and South and Northwest, extending over the Canadian border. Foreseeing the inevitable result of this speculative disposition, bankers have been taking in sail.

It takes money to speculate, in land or in stocks or in anything else, and when the bankers began to call a halt on the speculators and to put up interest rates on the borrower, the latter either had to provide the necessary funds by additional borrowing or by realizing on some of his properties. I am told that the interest rates in some of the Western and Southern States have been decidedly advanced of late. In the course of a month or two money will be needed for the moving of the crops. The bankers in the East foresaw this situation and realized that the West would be unable to furnish the funds required and that the resources of the East would therefore be taxed. In preparation for this emergency New York banks have been loaning with great care and this conservative disposition has put a check on speculation. Pools and syndicates organized to support certain stocks and to acquire certain properties with the intention of merging them into others or making

them competitors of the latter have made strenuous efforts to unload, but the public has taken very little interest in the stock market during the current year. Investors have been waiting for the bargain counter and so a gradual liquidation began on the part of those who were unable to protect their position and it finally terminated in a serious break. The fact that on this break transactions on the Stock Exchange did not aggregate anything like those which usually occur during a panic was accepted as evidence that stocks were going into strong hands, as they do whenever a break or a panic occurs, and that ultimately they would be marketed at much higher figures.

The trouble with the outside public is that it always wants to sell on a declining market and to buy on a boom. Experienced operators pursue the opposite tactics. They buy on serious breaks and when the bargain counter opens, in time of panic, and they sell when every one else believes that prices are bound to continue to advance. With the liquidation of speculative accounts and the sale of stocks by weak and timid holders, the foundation is usually laid for a better market. There can be no such thing as a bull market until the public participates. Numerous letters I receive indicate very clearly that many of my readers are patiently waiting, with ready cash, for the opening of the bargain counter on Wall Street or for an active and advancing market that will give them immediate opportunities for a profitable venture. As a rule, the public does not take the bear side of the market and only great speculators profit by a decline.

I am satisfied that the public has the funds with which to speculate whenever it wishes to do so and that it has abundant means with which to buy investment securities if offered at a substantial sacrifice. Nor should it be forgotten that the great banking interests abroad are always keeping a watchful eye on investment opportunities throughout the world and in later years American securities have come to be more widely known and more generally accepted even by smaller investors abroad. On the decline the Harriman stocks and the well-established industrial and railway preferred stocks have been bought by foreigners and they will continue to buy whenever they find an opportunity to secure investments in this country that pay much better than their own securities.

One serious danger always attends a break in the stock market and that is

(Continued on page 65.)

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What the Pacific Coast Thinks of
Leslie's.

(From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, June 30, 1910.)

THE Leslie-Judge Company, publishers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY and Judge, has established Pacific coast headquarters in Seattle, transferring its Philadelphia manager to this place. This company has shown consistent friendship for Seattle. Practically an entire edition of Judge was devoted to exploiting the exposition—cartoons, letterpress and jokes—and it was effective. A short time later LESLIE'S followed suit with several pages of illustrations, the leading editorial and illuminating descriptive matter. Unlike some other illustrated periodicals, it did not exploit the exposition as a lure for advertising, and it did not solicit a dollar's worth of business on the strength of it.

LESLIE'S is the only illustrated national publication that has defended Secretary Ballinger, which it has done throughout, and only last week published an article by Mr. Ballinger, which was reprinted in the Post-Intelligencer. LESLIE'S is not a muck-raker. It is constructive rather than destructive.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 64.)

that some very strong pool or combination may find itself unable to carry out its plan and that its downfall it may carry some financial institution or financier of prominence with it and thus create widespread distrust and fear. I have frequently referred to the danger of a break in United States Steel, with its widely scattered shareholders aggregating over one hundred thousand in number and with its enormous capitalization running up into the billion mark. It seemed extremely hazardous, from my point of view, during a period of depression in the iron and steel business to force Steel common up toward par. The increase in the dividend from four to five per cent. was made most inopportunistically and was clearly intended to strengthen the stock while heavy holders were undoubtedly unloading.

The year opened with every prospect of a renewal of general prosperity. It was the belief of large financial interests that the stock market would reflect improving conditions, but we have had constant and persistent liquidation, intensified by legislative attacks on the railways, the prosecution of industrial corporations on a wider scale than ever, a setback to cotton and to spring wheat and general apprehension of approaching evil days. An eminent banker who had much to do with tiding over the panic in 1907 recently remarked to me, "We got over the last panic too quickly. We should have let it run its course. The West and South scarcely felt it. They kept right on with their speculative enterprises. Their banks did not call a halt. The lesson was not learned. We have been trimming our sails in the East ever since and I am afraid that the next blow will strike the West and the South a little harder than they anticipate." But against this stands the fact that this is a country of marvelous wealth, with such a diversity of products and such an accumulated surplus that nothing can stay its material progress excepting the weakness and wickedness of the people themselves.

A lesson in economy, caution and conservatism after a period of extravagance

and high prices has been needed and if it be well learned it will have a most wholesome effect. While political unrest is a disturbing factor and a widespread fear prevails that the existing order of things may be upset by the supremacy of the Democratic party at the next election and the renewal of a fight against the protective tariff and against the railways and industrial corporations, I am still hopeful that, with fairly good crops, especially of corn and cotton, and a sobering down of the people, we shall still find many things for which to be thankful before the close of the current year.

R., Altoona, Pa.: I do not believe in special guarantee offers of mining stocks. As a rule, they are not given by companies of the highest responsibility.

I., Fort Riley, Kan.: I would certainly hesitate to put more money in the Burlingame Telegraph Typewriting Company. 2. Make the appeal to the P. O. Department.

C., Ithaca, N. Y.: Corn Products common will continue to be highly speculative until dividends in arrears on the common have been paid. If American Ice were in better hands it would be the cheaper.

Malt, New York: A man named Keitel is sending to stockholders of American Malt serious charges against the management. I am surprised that he does not present his charges to the District Attorney if they are so serious. It is only fair to say that they are disputed.

D., Washington, Pa.: The New York Realty Owners has men of prominence in its directorate. They have great confidence in the future of their properties. There is no doubt that the growth of New York City will be continuous if the prosperity of the country is not checked.

O., Providence, R. I.: 1. U. S. Light and Heating Company, according to its statements, is doing a growing business, but all stocks have suffered in the decline. 2. K. C. S. pref. is not showing as good earnings as it did. Corn Products pref. looks better. 3. I would not be in a hurry to get into the market. On further breaks it will be attractive.

Timber, Duluth, Minn.: The facts in reference to the 6 per cent. pref. stock with a bonus of common stock offered by the Eucalyptus-Mahogany Growers, Inc., 347 Fifth Avenue, New York, are set forth in the "Twentieth Century Forest Magazine." A copy will be sent you without charge if you will write to the Eucalyptus-Mahogany Company at the above address for it.

Good Returns, Philadelphia, Pa.: A 6 per cent. tax exempt bond is offered at par to their customers by Warren W. Erwin & Co., bankers, 28 Beaver Street, New York. It is secured by a first mortgage on property near New York City, said to be worth five times the amount of the bonds and to earn four times the interest charges. Erwin & Co. will be glad to give you information.

Speculator, Atlanta, Ga.: 1. If any one knew the right time to sell and to buy in Wall Street his fortune would be made. Bankers and brokers give the best advice they can. None claims to be infallible. Experience is a great teacher. 2. It will help you to understand the market situation if you will read the "Weekly Financial Review," which J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York, send to their customers. A copy will be sent without charge to any of my readers who will write Bache & Co. for it and mention Jasper.

(Continued on page 66.)

A Soldier of Speed.

HE IS strapped and capped in leather, Lean of visage, long of limb, Berry-brown from wind and weather, Eagled-eyed, and gaunt, and grim, Muscles taut as twisted cables, Granite nerves and steely grip— Mark the pattern of the Roman In the iron of his lip.

Where the motors roared and thundered He has steered his flaming car, And the glory of the battle More than once has left its scar. In the race from start to finish Death has often shared the seat, But he greets him as a comrade, And he only fears defeat.

It flares from every cannon mouth That greets the morning light, It burns in every rocket red That blazes o'er the night, It flashes in the colored fires That make the lawns so gay, And lights the humble cracker, too, On Independence Day.

MINNA IRVING.

The Secret.

(Continued from page 66.)

their poverty, her eagerness to help him toward his goal rose as a revelation of her love that drew around him like the arms of a protecting goddess. This was the night to which she had helped him with an enthusiasm scarcely second to his own. He knew she had helped and tried to close her eyes to the two years' absence in a strange country which his selection as the paper's representative would bring. And now, on this night of his triumph—triumph mingled with the pain of that separation—had come the note from his father that had driven him up and down in the deserted newspaper office while he fought the battle out. In the darkness the words on the slip of paper burned again before Shannon's eyes. They told of an operation, soon to be undergone, which might mean death to his father, and they had begged him to come, if only for an hour, to the bedside. It was the first word that had passed between them in three years. The pathos of that plea had kindled somewhere within Shannon an old fire not yet fallen utterly to ashes, and he had yielded.

He leaned forward and peered out upon the street. The cab was nearing the hospital. As the distance steadily lessened, his thoughts went to Margaret—what his mission to-night might mean to her—and his lips set in their old, tense line. She and her mother would be at the station to say a last farewell to him as he rushed for his train. He was supposed to go directly to the station from the newspaper office, where he would have gotten his final instructions.

The cab slowed and swerved toward the curb. Shannon got out slowly, mounted the steps and went into the hospital.

He was expected, an attendant to whom he had given his name and his business told him. It was quite imperative, however, that his call should be brief and that nothing should occur to excite the patient.

Shannon asked a few questions, his voice as emotionless as that of the interne.

"Then the operation is a dangerous one?" he inquired finally.

"It depends upon the condition of the patient," was the answer. "Its seriousness can only be determined afterward. There has been some delay in the case of your father, which may somewhat increase the danger."

"Your father?" The words repeated themselves to Shannon with queer reminder as he followed the interne. He saw his father as he had seen him last—cold, harsh, ready to cast off the only being that was left to him because of a woman against whom he nursed an aversion which he would not disclose.

At the door of the private ward in which his father lay, he paused an instant, as if to draw himself together. Then he passed in. His father lay in the bed near the windows, his head propped high on the pillows. Those three years seemed not to have changed him. His face was a little more gaunt, perhaps; the hair which now sprawled damply over the high forehead a little whiter and thinner. But the eyes, the set of the mouth, even in the rather dimly lighted room, were the same. As if by some prearrangement on his father's part, the attendant had withdrawn,

(Continued on page 68.)

Time and Chance

An Advertisement by Elbert Hubbard



BORN into life without our permission, and being sent out of it against our will, Time is our one brief possession. Three thousand years ago Ecclesiastes wrote:

"I returned, and saw under the sun, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to men of understanding, nor yet favor to men of skill, but TIME and CHANCE happeneth to them all."

Are we masters of Time? In degree, yes, but the time to secure Life-Insurance is when you can. When life is full of joy, and hope soars high, and walking hand in hand, we sing the lovers' litany, "Love like ours can never die," then is the time to insure against the evil days to come. The savage can not project his imagination from the Summer to the Winter. When the sun shines and the South Wind blows, he can not believe that grim winter will ever rage. There is where the savage differs from the Enlightened Man. The Winter and the snow will come to us all, but we smile with a quiet satisfaction when we realize that we know the worst, and have prudently provided against it. Time and Chance! We extend the one and disarm the other by the aid of Life-Insurance. Chance comes only to individuals, but in the Law of Average there is no chance. And the stronger your Company the more is Chance put on Time's Toboggan. Life-Insurance does not actually insure you against death but it provides for the papooses without fail in case of your call. Also it insures your peace of mind, and makes you more of a man—a better, healthier, happier, stronger, abler and more competent man. Thus is an extension placed upon Time, through the checkmate of Chance.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

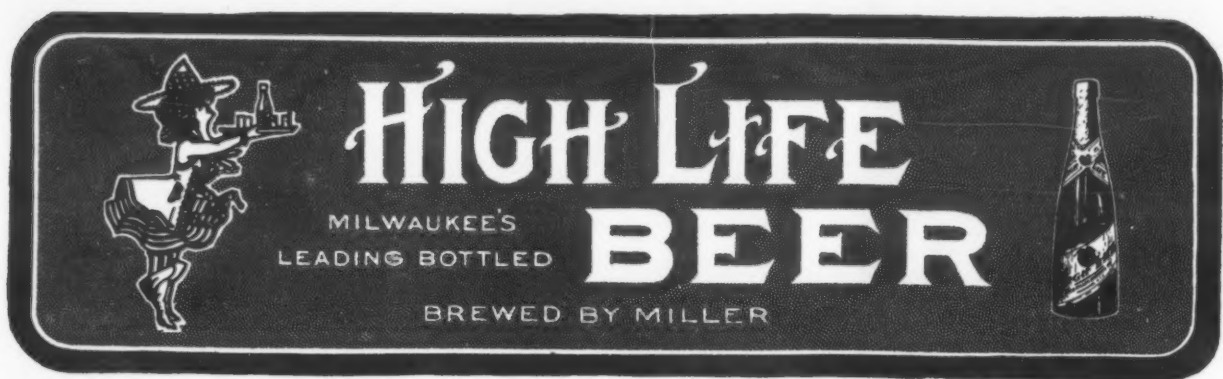
OF THE UNITED STATES

"Strongest in the World"

The Company which pays its death claims on the day it receives them

PAUL MORTON, PRESIDENT
120 Broadway, New York City

AGENCIES EVERYWHERE! None in your town? Then why not recommend to us some good man—or woman—to represent us there? Great opportunities to-day in Life Insurance work for the Equitable.



HIGH LIFE
MILWAUKEE'S
LEADING BOTTLED
BEER
BREWED BY MILLER

AGENTS 134% Profit

Patented Safety Hold-Back
New Agents' Proposition.
Every owner of a vehicle buys. Saves time in hitching and unhitching. Insures safety in accidents—runaways—collisions. Just out. Thousands being sold. We absolutely control the sale of this wonderful seller. \$3.50 to \$7 a day profit.
L. THOMAS MFG. CO., 4214 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

We Will Sell You at Wholesale Agents' Price, one
American Motorcycle
If we haven't an agent in your city. We want our machines introduced in every town. We also want live agents and offer the best money-making proposition on American Motorcycles and American Bicycles. Write us—do it now.
American Motorcycle Co.
1369 Wells St. Chicago, Ill.

Concrete Blocks.
Special Offer to You. Without previous experience, you can clear big money making Ideal Blocks. Our constant assistance insures success. Business ability and sound judgment essential. Established Lumber Dealers, Contractors, etc., do best. Write for information why Ideal Blocks are in demand.
Make, Sell, Use, Ideal Blocks
Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., 1 Emerick St., South Bend, Ind.

LEARN PLUMBING
A trade that will make you independent for life. Hours shorter—pay bigger—demand greater than most any trade. You need no previous experience. Our practical methods enable you in a few months to hold position as skilled plumber or conduct your own business. Catalog sent free.
St. Louis Trades School
4475 Olive St. St. Louis, Mo.

FISH, HUNT, RECREATE
Come to famous Dead River region. Trout, Salmon, Deer, Moose. Beautiful FREE BOOK tells all. Write JIM POND CAMPS, Box 7, Eustis, Maine.

VENTRILOQUISM
Learned by any Man or Boy at home. Small cost. Send today 2c-stamp for particulars and proof.
O. A. SMITH, Room C 139, 832 Bigelow St., Peoria, Ill., U.S.A.

For Results ADVERTISE IN LESLIE'S

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.
(Continued from page 65.)

E., Chicago, Ill.: I do not regard the wireless stocks as attractive. There is no monopoly of the business.

J., Seattle, Wash.: None of the wireless companies has demonstrated its ability to earn generous dividends. You can find something more attractive. Interest, Portland, Me.: Small mortgage loans of \$300 and over paying 6 per cent. are offered by Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan. They also issue certificates of deposit for as small an amount as \$25 for savings investors. Write them for their Loan List No. 716.

Old Lots, Seattle, Wash.: 1. Transactions are usually in 100 shares or multiples thereof. Smaller transactions are referred to as "odd lots." 2. It would be better for you to begin with a few shares until you learn the market better. 3. Write to John Muir & Co., specialists in Odd Lots, 71 Broadway, New York, for their Free Circular 110 on odd lot investments.

Lawyer, Dallas, Texas: Renskorff, Lyon & Co., bankers and members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 43 Exchange Place, New York, are sending to their customers a very interesting but brief synopsis of the most important provisions of the new railroad bill. I could not give the summary. It would require too much room. I presume you could get a copy if you would write to Renskorff, Lyon & Co. for it.

Safety, New Haven, Conn.: A well secured bond with a convertible privilege offers a chance for both investment and speculation. The convertible privilege, as will be recalled in the case of U. P., is sometimes of value. Effingham Lawrence & Co., bankers, 111 Broadway, New York, are offering the Chicago and Alton collateral trust convertible notes on a basis to yield over 5 per cent. Write to the firm for their "Circular A" describing these bonds.

Div., New Orleans, La.: 1. It looks as if this would be a year of decreasing rather than increasing dividends. 2. Ontario and Western pays 2 per cent. and around 40 is on a 5 per cent. basis. 3. For a beginner who has confidence in himself and cash to back it, the time to learn the ways of Wall Street is during a declining market, when most people are selling. 4. J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, deal in small lots. Write to them for their "Circular A-22" on small lot trading.

Profit, Chicago, Ill.: No man can be expected to prophesy always with safety. He can only give his judgment in the light of experience. Some brokers believe that this is the time to buy. Among these is the firm of Norman W. Peters & Co., members Consolidated Stock Exchange, at 74 Broadway, New York. The firm has prepared a special circular for its customers reciting "Seven Bullish Factors Which Make for Higher Prices." Any of my readers who wish a copy should write to Peters & Co. for a copy of their "Special Circular K-3."

(Continued on page 70.)

The Vice of the Penny Arcades.

(Continued from page 57.)

her skirt lifted above her knees and labeled "A Naughty Girl," he will in all assurance be released when he demonstrates to the court that the photographs disclosed in the machine merely show the young woman letting her skirt fall to her feet. What the patron of the arcade is led to believe he will see and the ultimate effect on him of such exhibitions, despite their intrinsic innocuousness—in some cases—is another matter that the court does not stop to take into consideration.

As a sample of the manner in which rank, suggestive signs are employed to lure the youthful patrons on to comparatively non-committal photographic scenes, there may be cited "The Flirtation" machine—one that may be seen in almost every "penny arcade" in this country and one of the "mildest" of the lot. The printed sign atop this particular machine bears the words: "The Flirtation. Reduced from five cents to a penny. See the Finish." Below is pasted a photograph of a man ogling a woman and leaving small room for doubt as to what is implied by "the finish." The pictures revealed upon the insertion of a cent, however, show nothing more than a silly restaurant flirtation that ends abruptly with the woman striking the man for having tried to flirt with her. In itself, this is innocent. In effect, it is not. The greedy eyes of the young patrons, pressing against the glass opening devouring each scene in excited anticipation of the next and the disappointment when it is all over, is the best on-the-spot argument as to that. Further illustrations of the way in which suggestive signs are used may be had in the case of the "Three Weeks" machine, that, despite the obviousness of the photograph on its bulletin, discloses merely a series of female poses; of the "Study of Love" machine, that irrelevantly reveals a dozen colored pictures of a rather pretty and fully clothed model; and of the "Her Wedding Day" exhibit, that shows a bridal procession. In each of these cases, however, there is a very definite and not-to-be-mistaken effort at deception on the signs above the machines. The "Spicy Living Pictures" discloses a dozen photographs of an innocent nature; "A City Girl in the Country" belies its indecent placard, showing a young girl in an immodest attitude, by revealing the same person in very much more proper postures; and so on.

It must not be believed, however, that this spirit of innocence dominates the exhibitions in all the penny machines. There are many that, while not carrying out in full the veiled meaning of the announcements, at least present a series of scenes the effect of which on the beholder cannot but work for moral degradation. Such exhibitions, for instance, as "A Night in the Harem," which discloses a photographic series of langorous, semi nude poses, afford a fair criterion of this lot. And there are hundreds of exhibitions in this category.

Many of the "penny arcades"—and all of those in which the nickel machines find a place—have what may be called, for want of a better term, "floorwalkers." These men, one to an "arcade," are employed to walk around the shop, "size up" the persons viewing the different exhibitions, "recommend" other exhibitions to them, and in a general way act as whetters of the appetites of the curious. As an illustration of the method of one of these floorwalkers, take a young boy who enters a "penny arcade." He changes his dime at the

little window for five pennies and a nickel. Wandering aimlessly up and down the aisles between the rows of machines, he reads the various placards before deciding into which machine he will drop his first penny. When he has made his choice and has seen the initial exhibition, he proceeds on to a second and then probably on to a third. By this time the floorwalker has caught the lad's predilection and, approaching him, suggests this or that machine as being "very fine"—the "very fine" being italicized by a sly wink. And in those places that have the nickel machines, it is not long before the boy has been urged on to the point where he must satisfy his curiosity as to the "real thing"—again a phrase of the "penny arcade" operators.

That the majority of customers of the "penny arcades" are children may be verified by a personal inspection, lasting from five minutes to five hours, at any of the places themselves, or in a more generally accurate manner from the statements of the operators. The "penny arcade" was inaugurated for children. By reason of the small outlay required, its appeal to youngsters is especially strong. In some cases, or whenever they want to do so, two children may "share" a single machine for one cent. That is, by putting their heads close together, both may command a view of the exhibition for the expenditure of a single penny. It is by reason of the fact of this predominant appeal to children that the insidious exhibitions of the "penny arcades" are to be condemned a thousand times more forcibly than the sporadic instances of proscenium filth which direct their darts at minds more mature—in the matter of years, at least. The effect of the suggestiveness of the "penny arcades" on children is not a question for present chronicle, but the police records of New York, Chicago and San Francisco, at least, will afford interesting material for those who care to investigate the reasons for the keeping of the arcades under police surveillance in the past. While the cheap dance halls have been proclaimed as "dating places," the "penny arcades" have been overlooked.

It has been stated in the public press that the "penny arcades" are fewer in number to-day than they were several years ago, because of the increased popularity of the larger moving-picture shows. Although it is undoubtedly true that where there were between fourteen and fifteen thousand "penny arcades" two years ago there are several thousand less at present, investigation brings to light the information that moving pictures have not been alone responsible for the decrease. Rather than decrease has it been a case of elimination, a case of the survival of the fittest. One of the leading operators in the "penny arcade" sphere has assured the writer that the smaller number of arcades to-day is indicative chiefly of the elimination of the "decadent machines," as he has termed them. "Nowadays the only money is in the suggestive machines. There's no more use for the artistic ones. Suggestiveness is what's wanted," is the way this operator expressed it. As a result of this, suggestion dominates most of the machines in the "penny arcades" extant at this writing.

A visit to the nearest "penny arcade," wherever you live, will prove the truth of these statements. A talk with the manager will prove the truth of the firmly made assertion that his patrons are mostly children. A survey of the placards will show as vile an array of rotten suggestiveness as has been indicated in the foregoing paragraphs—much more vile, probably, than

we have even dared indicate. An hour's watch, principally at noon or after dark, will disclose a steady stream of youngsters gluing their curious eyes to the glass slots. The mental and moral effect of all this on the youngsters, while not translatable into cold statistics, cannot be the less apparent. And yet the "penny arcades" go on, the most generally insinuating and moral-ruining "amusement places" in America. Go around the corner and investigate for yourself. Then think it over!

The Financier's Guide.

EVERY banker and broker, every director of financial institutions will welcome the thirty-first edition of "The Banker's Encyclopedia." It contains everything that is even remotely connected with financial activities. Besides complete lists of banks, banking institutions, trusts and savings banks in the United States and Canada and the statistics thereof, it has complete lists of the members of the principal stock exchanges and of the prominent dealers in high-grade municipal bonds and securities, of clearing-house cities, with members of the same, showing capital, surplus, individual deposits, etc. This feature has never been attempted before by a bank directory. There is, too, all necessary information regarding State bank laws, names and addresses of national and State bank examiners, bank attorneys, special lists of surety and audit companies, cashiers and assistant cashiers of national, State and private banks, a recapitulation of the banking figures of each clearing-house city in the United States, and maps and diagrams that will be of peculiar value. Published by the Anthony Stumpf Publishing Company, 22 Pine Street, New York City.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.



MELVILLE W. FULLER.

MELVILLE W. FULLER, for twenty-two years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, many of his decisions form chapters in American history, at Bar Harbor, Me., July 4th, aged 78.

Rev. Moritz Jacobsohn, prominent Jewish rabbi and philanthropist, at New York, July 2d, aged 78.

Joseph Thomas, inventor of the hoop skirt and of the first successful machinery to make sulphur matches, at New York, July 2d, aged 83.

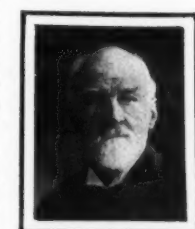
Senator Samuel Douglas McEnery, of Louisiana, Confederate veteran, widely known lawyer, a potent force for law and order during the reconstruction period, former Governor of the State, justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. He was the only Democratic Senator who voted in favor of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, at New Orleans, La., June 28th, aged 74.

Rev. William N. McVickar, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Rhode Island, at Beverly, Mass., June 28th, aged 68.

Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, Confederate veteran, prominent in national conventions for twenty years, one of the foremost statesmen that the South has given the nation, at Lynchburg, Va., June 29th, aged 68.

Professor Cyrus Thomas, one of the most eminent authorities in the United States on the history of the North American Indians, author and educator, at Washington, D. C., June 27th, aged 85.

Frederick J. Furnivall, scholar and social reformer, editor and Shakespearean authority, leader of the Christian socialist movement, at London, England, July 2d, aged 85.



SENATOR S. D. MCENERY.
Copyright, 1909, by Harris & Ewing.



SENATOR JOHN W. DANIEL.
Copyright, 1909, by Harris & Ewing.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES for CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c. a box.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Are We Playing with Dynamite?

(Continued from page 62.)

eminence, replied as follows: "The Sherman act seems to me an evil and, as now interpreted, working as it was not intended to work by its framers. But how to amend it and yet curb the combinations of capital is more difficult to say. Perhaps the wording which your strong and sensible article suggests, coupled with a provision that no one combination shall do more than a certain proportion of the business of the country in that line and a reduction of tariff, if any, automatic upon an increase of price or rate beyond a certain point, might be workable. On the other hand, this might induce world-wide combinations. I do not see the right way out."

Roger Foster, author of the leading works on Federal law and procedure, answered categorically the questions above quoted: "I answer your first question, 'Yes.' I answer your second question, 'At the very least, by permitting railroad pools and consolidations.'"

Simeon E. Baldwin, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut, wrote: "In my opinion the Sherman act should be amended so as not to forbid reasonable agreements for a reasonable restraint of trade. This, I think, would make it conformable to the intention of its original framers."

Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, commented sententiously on Mr. Montague's article, as follows: "I am interested in your views because you anticipate some consequences of modern demands of which the accepted agitator seems to be entirely unmindful."

Ex-Judge William J. Wallace, for years the presiding judge of the United States Circuit Court of the second circuit, sitting at New York City, wrote Mr. Montague as follows: "I agree with your views throughout, as well as your conclusions. It has always been my opinion that the correct construction of the act as it stands would confine its application to restraints of interstate trade effected by suppressing competition by unlawful means at common law; in other words, that the agreements, combinations and conspiracies denounced by the first section are such only as were unlawful before, and the monopolies of the second sections are those where the offender has prevented or attempted to prevent competition by fraud, duress, coercion, obstruction or other wrongful acts. This was the national construction which the Supreme Court originally should have given to the act."

"I am not entirely without hope that the court will hold, in the case of the American Tobacco Company, that such incidental suppression of competition as results from the acquisition by an individual (or corporation) of a number of competing concerns for the purposes of enlarging and extending his legitimate business is not within the condemnation of the act, even when the acquisition embraces such a large proportion of the competitors as to enable him to dominate the prices or output in a particular branch of business. The court has never had occasion to decide the questions which it must settle definitely in that case, and in view of the enormous business interests menaced it may refuse to give the act the drastic application which seems to be generally apprehended."

A leading member of the national House of Representatives, whose national prominence requires that his name be kept secret, replied confidentially as follows: "Those most thoughtful and responsible here are aghast at the situation. The affirmation of the judgments below in the Tobacco and Standard Oil cases will mean the dissolution of a great many large businesses, and that may create a great deal of trouble and distress. They are rather hoping against hope that the Supreme Court will point out something in its opinions. I sat all through the argument of the Tobacco case and do not believe that the court will offer any solution. The Department of Justice offered none that was practicable. I do not think the administration has any. You will recall that Bryan proposed a plan that no corporation should control more than fifty per cent. of the business of the country in its line. In the draft of his speech of acceptance Taft criticised this in the various possible ways, but he offered no alternative. I believe it

was weakness to criticize the suggestion and offer no alternative, as most people would ask what the alternative was. My recollection is that most of the criticism was omitted. I was astonished, then, to find that no solution was definitely in mind. None is now. The Federal incorporation law may have been thought of as a way to ward off the blow of the Sherman anti-trust law, but nobody in the confidence of the administration will publicly say or admit that that is its purpose. The situation is a very grave one politically for the administration. Roosevelt started the prosecutions and had the applause of the destructive process. He did not have to bother about the constructive process. It is up to the present administration, which has not the popular strength of the preceding one, to develop a policy. It is not doing it, and chaos is the result."

Philip S. Post, Jr., a Chicago lawyer, whose article upon the Sherman anti-trust act on labor unions has brought him into prominence, stated: "The anti-trust laws of this country should be amended, not for the especial benefit of labor nor the especial benefit of capital, but for the benefit of all the people, on the basis of common honesty and justice and in accordance with the commercial conditions of the century."

Charles F. Beach, Jr., author of the well-known work on industrial combinations, wrote of the Sherman anti-trust act that it "seems to have not even the slightest tendency either to do away with trusts after they are created or to prevent their creation. We may, therefore, be excused for wondering what such a statute is good for or whether it is good for anything."

Judge Peter S. Grosseup, judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals which sits at Chicago, has stated: "Have these organizations been extinguished? Has the trust idea abated? Let me answer by calling but a partial roll of those organized since the Sherman law went into effect. There is the American Window Glass Company, created in 1895, five years after the Sherman act. There, too, is the Continental Tobacco Company, 1898; the Tin Plate Company, 1898; the Amalgamated Copper Company, 1899; the American Radiator, 1899; the National Salt, 1899; the International Plate Glass, 1900; the International Salt, 1901; the Consolidated Tobacco, 1901; the United States Steel, 1901; the Corn Products, 1901, and many others that come readily to mind. An inspection made for me of a list of one hundred and twelve of the leading so-called trusts in the United States shows that all but thirteen have been created since the passage of the Sherman act. May we not, confronted by such a spectacle, pause to inquire if this method of dealing with the so-called trusts—this policy of extermination or nothing—is, after all, on solid ground? Can a development so persistent be entirely unnatural? Can we by law of Congress successfully repeal what appears to be a fixed law of industrial economy? Is this instinct of the time, properly safeguarded, really in conflict with the public welfare?"

To these opinions may be added the non-professional opinion of men whose national prominence carries the highest authority. Charles R. Flint, one of the chief organizers of the National Starch Company, the Sloss-Sheffield Company and the United States Rubber Company, has stated: "In general, my idea is that affairs of trade are best regulated by national laws. It is very difficult to suggest legislation of any radical character that can supplement to advantage the national law of demand and supply. Now, for instance, as I understand, the courts in Germany have sustained the agreements that we call restraint-of-trade agreements. The result of this has been that there have been fewer combinations in Germany. In this country laws have been passed against agreements between corporations for the purpose of regulating trade. Well, that very legislation has had a tendency to force the organization of industrial combinations. Now, the legislators who formulated the restraint-of-trade laws did not anticipate that those very laws would be one of the strongest reasons for bringing about the organization of industrial

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." for home and office.

combinations. I do not think that that was their intention. At the same time, that to a very large extent has been the result."

Hon. Seth Low, president of the National Civic Federation, advocating an amendment of the Sherman anti-trust act before a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, declared: "As a result of a long series of decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States, it is at last made clear to everybody doing interstate commerce by the methods of combination which are characteristic of these times that much of such business is done contrary to law. Common carriers, business corporations and business men, labor organizations and labor men have all had it brought home to them, one after another, that under the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law a large part of the business done in the United States at the present time is being done contrary to law. Co-operative associations and other associations of farmers are subject to the same statute. Common carriers should be permitted to combine and to make traffic agreements in proper cases and under suitable governmental supervision, for combination and traffic agreements often mean more effective service of the public. What is wanted is effective public supervision and not an absolute prohibition of the very thing that may secure the best public service. It is singular that a people who have constituted the greatest republic in history by the combination of many States should, even for a moment, deny to its own commercial agencies the opportunity of giving better service by proceeding along the same lines."

These criticisms of the Sherman anti-trust act, which could be multiplied by the testimony of the highest authorities in finance and industry as well as in the law, show how plainly industrial efficiency has now been outlawed by the sweeping prohibitions of the act. Must industrial efficiency continue to be criminal? Shall we continue, in the words of President Roosevelt, "to have on the statute-books a law incapable of full enforcement because the judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country"? Unless the act be amended to conform to the sound sense of the business community, it will continue, as President Roosevelt said of it, "to make decent men violators of the law against their will and to put a premium on the behavior of the willful wrongdoer."

When Roosevelt Called on the President.

(Continued from page 58.)

five o'clock, when the bay was at its prettiest and the stately little presidential yacht, *Sylph*, was being made snug for the night, Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen came in charmingly for their share of the welcome. The ladies had thought of the inner man and nothing would do but they must pour tea for their guests and everybody had a bite to eat. Robert Taft came along and pretty soon Charley Taft bounded in. He had just come from a glorious sail. Colonel Roosevelt had to know exactly what sort of a skipper he was, the dimensions of the craft he was running, how it was trimmed and which way the wind was. All this took place on the veranda. The visitors had plumped into chairs at the exact part of the porch where they first arrived. They were too comfortable to move.

After a time the President and Colonel Roosevelt got their heads together. That was when politics were discussed. Outsiders will never know what they talked about, though everybody present heard most of the conversation. There was nothing secret about it, but, just the same, the topics of conversation did not get out and it is doubtful if they will. Wise and would-be-wise political writers have gone the limit in attempting to portray to their readers the exact nature of the

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always wins favor for the housekeeper. The many possibilities of Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk (unsweetened) make it a boon to the woman who wishes to provide these delicacies for her family with convenience and economy. Dilute Peerless Milk to desired richness and use same as fresh milk or cream.

conversation, but for the most part they have gone far astray of the mark. Sometimes they hit near the truth. One writer got into his paper with a scarehead that President Taft had expressed his gratification at the support Mr. Roosevelt had given Governor Hughes. That man was right, but there was no use to get excited about it. Not only did Mr. Taft express his approval of what Colonel Roosevelt had done, but the best authority has it that the President told Mr. Roosevelt that he, Mr. Taft, also had done all he could to help Governor Hughes in the fight for the Cobb direct primary bill. The men found themselves in entire harmony on the situation in the Empire State.

Yes, it was the Waterloo of those folks who tried to stir up mischief in the minds of the public and between the staunch good friends. As one of the newspaper men traveling with the President shouted to another after the meeting, "Now what will the knockers do? What can they say after that meeting? Will they spin any more yarns about trouble between Taft and Roosevelt?" The reply was—and it came from a man right on the inside of the most intimate and important political affairs of the nation—"No! How can they?"

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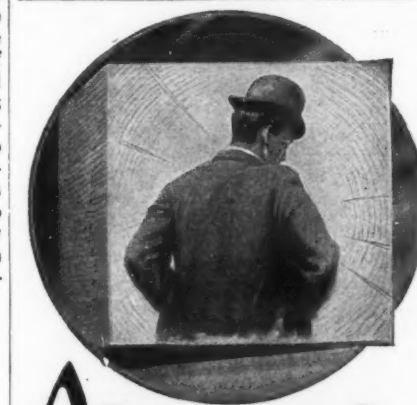
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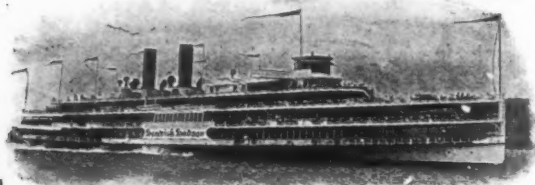
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The Secret.

(Continued from page 65.)

leaving them alone. Shannon had stopped at some distance from the bed, and for an instant it was only their eyes, meeting across the grim chasm of years, which spoke.

"I believed you would come, Paul," came faintly from the sick man's lips.

Young Shannon slipped out his watch. "I have only a short time to give you, father," he said. "I am leaving to-night for the East as a staff representative of my paper."

The white face of the father twitched. "For the East!" he repeated. "For how long?"

"It will probably be more than a year—perhaps two. I have been given a chance to make a name for myself."

"Yes!" The face of the man in the bed lit unexpectedly with keen pride. Then the light went out. "I—I won't detain you long, Paul. There will be time. Perhaps you wondered why I wanted to see you. I didn't refer to it in my note, but I think you understood."

"I thought that it was something more than—your operation."

"Much more. It concerns something which happened three years ago, Paul. It concerns your—wife."

A moment's silence fell, in which the ticking of Shannon's watch, held still

Change.

QUIT COFFEE AND GOT WELL.

A woman's coffee experience is interesting. "For two weeks at a time I have taken no food but skim milk, for solid food would ferment and cause such distress that I could hardly breathe at times, also excruciating pain and heart palpitation, and all the time I was so nervous and restless."

"From childhood up I had been a coffee and tea drinker and for the past 20 years I have been trying different physicians, but could get only temporary relief. Then I read an article telling how some one had been cured by leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, and it seemed so pleasant just to read about good health I decided to try Postum in place of coffee."

"I made the change from coffee to Postum, and such a change there is in me that I don't feel like the same person. We all found Postum delicious and like it better than coffee. My health now is wonderfully good."

"As soon as I made the shift from coffee to Postum I got better and now all of my troubles are gone. I am fleshy, my food assimilates, the pressure in the chest and palpitation are all gone, my bowels are regular, have no more stomach trouble and my headaches are gone. Remember, I did not use medicines at all—just left off coffee and drank Postum steadily."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

in his hand, seemed to fill the room. The man in the bed had raised himself a little.

"Will you push the pillows behind my back, Paul?" he asked. "And then take that chair there where I can see your face. I want to tell you something about myself—before you go."

Shannon sat down in the glow of the shaded light when he had finished his simple task. The momentary thrill he had felt as he lifted his father on the pillows was gone once more as his glance went to his watch, lying open there upon the stand by the bed. Framed in the glistening gold of the case was Margaret's picture, her blue eyes seeming to be almost wistfully bent upon him from below the soft masses of hair which fell to her temples.

"I'll try to be as brief as I can," His father's low, rather husky voice was speaking again. "It may be a good many years for you to think back to—the time when I was a senior in college. I entered when I was little better than a green country boy. My father had made it plain to me that higher education could exist for me. I would have to work my way through, and I must be graduated with honor. I was adhering strictly to that dictum when my senior year came. Then I met her."

"I won't try to describe her to you, Paul. Every man has his ideal in a woman. I had mine. She was the only other roomer in the house where I stayed, and from the very first she impressed me with the feeling that there was something different in her life from the attributes of the girls I knew. It attracted me. I don't know why. But I got to calling upon her and neglecting my work and studies to do it. I don't think we ever talked much together. She knew much more than I did, had been a great reader of the best since she was a child, and she could back her opinions with authorities I hadn't even heard of. And still we were drawn together, we had so many tastes in common. And all the time the plaintiveness of her secret—at least, it was the sadness of something in her life that she hadn't told me—seemed to make me want to be with her more and more."

"It was plain enough that my college work was going to pieces, that she had cast some sort of a spell over me. I couldn't quite bring myself to see the way I was traveling until one night—I don't remember just how it came about—she told me her secret. There was a man in her life, a man of almost double her years, who was going to marry her. It was he who had taught her all her fine appreciation of things, and it was he who was sending her through college."

"I don't remember just how I took it—that night. She was the kind of girl, Paul, that swept me off my feet. Some way, I couldn't give up going to see her. She didn't say that I couldn't. I got to believe that she didn't care for

the other man, that she couldn't care, and one night I overstepped every boundary between us. Like a young fool, I didn't wait to find out if my way was clear. I had analyzed my own feeling as love, and I had analyzed hers as the same. This other man seemed to have no place in our life there in the college. I knew that she wrote to him and he to her, but I thought that, for her at least, it had ceased to have significance."

"But my punishment was swift as it was cruel. She laughed at me. They were to be married the next month. He was coming within the week."

"It lacked only a week of commencement. I never graduated, Paul. I left college the next day, bearing that laugh of hers in my heart. I could not believe it at first. It seemed so contrary to everything about her. And yet—and yet I could have borne its scar and forgotten, perhaps—"

His voice trembled and broke, but he forced it resolutely back.

"I say I could have forgotten, perhaps, if a letter had not come, a year later. She wrote me. They were in Italy. And she told me all the hideous sin she had committed. She had loved me—loved me the night she had laughed at my declaration of love, but she had been afraid to break her troth with this other man. She had been afraid!"

The sick man's head sank exhaustedly back on the pillows. Shannon had not moved in his chair, except to lean slightly forward, ready to ring if assistance should become necessary. He made a slight movement now, but his father's head had lifted again and his voice, sunk almost to a whisper, went on:

"Can you understand a little of what I suffered, Paul? I had married your mother before the letter came. I think I made her a good husband while she lived, and she never knew of the letter or the other woman—the woman who is the mother of the girl you have made your wife."

Shannon, white-lipped, had gotten unsteadily to his feet.

"Margaret the daughter of the woman you loved? Is that your secret, father—the thing that you would not tell me three years ago?"

"Paul, I couldn't tell you! There was too much hate in my heart, too much bitterness. At first it was incredible to me that you should love the daughter of the woman I despised. And later, when I knew you did love, that you would marry her whatever happened, it closed my lips with a new bitterness."

Shannon gazed at the wasted figure in the bed. Something of the suffering in his father's face gripped and held him.

"Paul!" The sick man's voice quivered and went on again appealingly. "Paul, I can't see you growing away from me as you have these years. I can't bear to see you struggling—you, my son, fighting as you must have fought. You are all I have left, the only being in this world who cares for me. Paul, I want you to come back. Come back to me—you and Margaret. I have been unjust to her, but some day she will understand and forgive. Give up this two-year exile in the East and come back. There will be greater things for you to do!"

For an instant, while his glance went again to the picture of Margaret and to the hastening hands of his watch, Shannon was fighting the last of that silent battle begun back in the newspaper office. And, as if to bring that battle to an end, came a final plea from that desolate figure in the bed—the plea of a father to whom only one being in the world is left.

"Paul, my boy, my boy!"

That cry seemed to sweep away the barriers of grim indifference and of suffering. It brought Shannon to the bedside of his father, to kneel down and take the gaunt hand of the sick man in a tightening grip.

"Father, we're coming back! It's all right! We're coming back to you—Margaret and I—to-night!"

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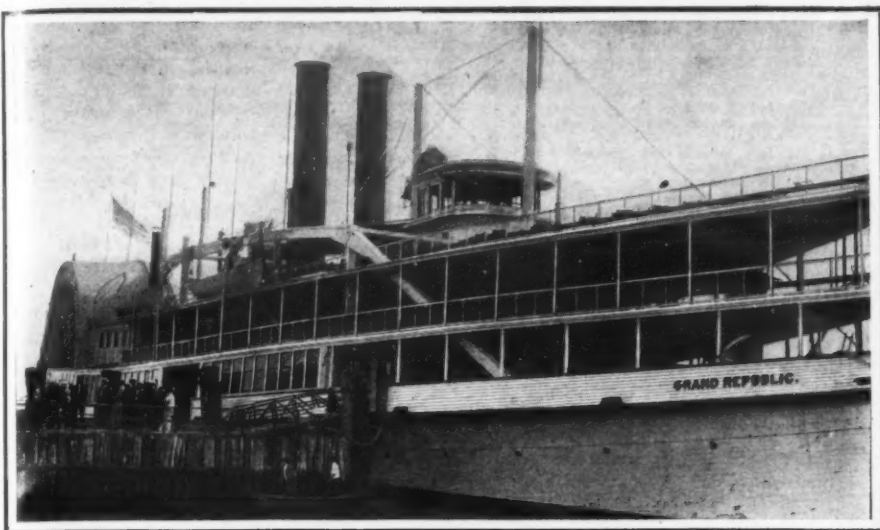
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Sidelights on the World's Work



WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A HORRIBLE DISASTER.

Steamship *Grand Republic*, at her dock in New York, just after a dangerous fire had been extinguished. On July 6, the *Grand Republic* on her midday trip from Rockaway Beach, where she had left more than 1,200 excursionists, suddenly caught fire amidships. Fortunately there were but 50 passengers aboard. All were safely landed when the steamer ran up to the dock at Bay Ridge, where the flames were extinguished by the crew and the local fire department.



THE HEROES OF THE LATEST STEAMBOAT FIRE.

Left to right: Chief Engineer Howard and Captain Carman of the *Grand Republic*. The last man to stagger up from the suffocating hold when the boat docked was the chief engineer. He was very weak from the smoke, but revived swiftly when taken into the open air. The *Grand Republic* is the sister ship to the luckless *General Slocum*, and it was due to the careful and brainy work of Captain Carman that a second disaster was averted.



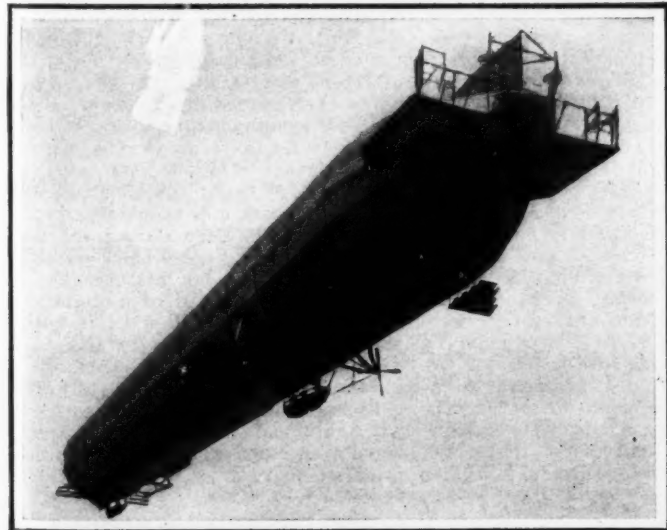
THE RESULT OF SOMEBODY'S BLUNDER.

Photograph taken immediately after the railroad wreck at Middletown, O., July 4. The fast passenger train crashed into a freight train killing 23 and injuring 39 persons.



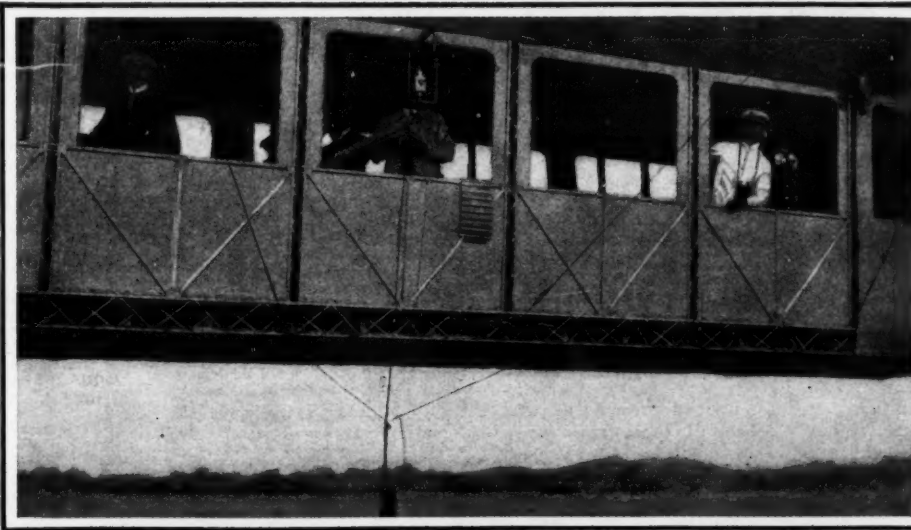
THE HORROR OF A HEAD-ON COLLISION.

The direct reason for the wreck is hard to determine. Railroad officials believe that the order given one train was not received by the other, thus causing the fearful accident.



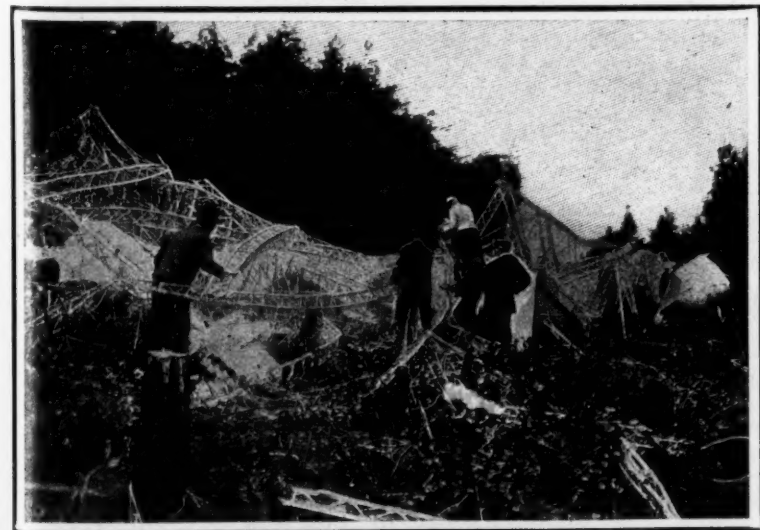
"THE DEUTSCHLAND" ON HER MAIDEN TRIP.

A view of the Zeppelin dirigible taken during her first flight with passengers aboard. The passengers were accommodated in a mahogany-lined saloon and were seated in basket chairs. A dining room was one of the novel attractions.



ABOARD THE AERIAL LINER.

Passengers enjoying the unusual experience of a ride in the Zeppelin airship. The *Deutschland* after her initial voyage came to grief after a nine-hours' battle with a gale. The engine finally broke down; the airship fell from a height of 1,500 feet in the midst of a fir forest. None of the passengers was injured, but the airship was completely wrecked.



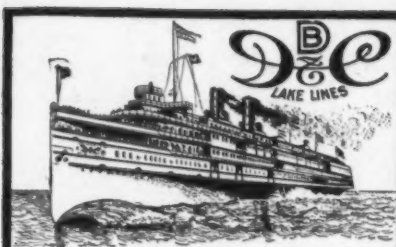
THE LAST OF THE "DEUTSCHLAND."

On the morning of June 28, at 8:30 o'clock, with 20 passengers and a crew of 13 men on board, the famous German airship came to ruin. During a hurricane, she almost turned turtle and then fell to the ground. She was impaled upon the branches of the forest some hours and finally dropped piecemeal to the earth. The *Deutschland* cost over \$137,000.



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Glenn H. Curtiss, the noted American aviator, who won the \$10,000 prize by his flight from Albany to New York, maneuvering over the sea at the famous New Jersey summer resort. His brilliant flight during the recent aviation meet at Atlantic City thrilled more than a hundred thousand persons.



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Shall Children Be Barred from the Stage?

(Continued from page 55.)

York or on the road. Into this agency I have seen mothers bring mere babies, two and three years old, seeking engagements for them. A manager of one of the large moving-picture firms in New York City told me that he had had children as young as three months offered by their mothers as subjects to help out in the dramatic pictures. Children of all ages are brought to his studio every day by parents who have little thought of what their children will be called upon to do or little interest apparently, as long as the salary for their services is forthcoming.

Mr. Lord, in speaking of the stage and immorality, says, "There are those who contend that members of the theatrical profession have a standard of morality different from that of other people. There are many who believe that the actor or actress who lives a go, strictly moral life is an exception to place general rule. This may not be true. Probably it is not. Certainly with Postnunciate to the more eminent of the me thassion the standard of morality is son. yh as in any other occupation. The and hictor of plays presented seems more health' to objection. Some appeal to the "A, yst and best in men, but the strictly coffeeal play seems almost an exception, all o in houses of the second grade the fleshy's commonly presented are as nearly in th' moral as the law will permit. The my'proach to vulgarity in some of the better houses is frequently so great as to arouse a storm of protest. It is not, however, in these plays that the only source of immorality is found. There is a certain freedom of thought and action by common consent granted to actors which on the mature mind may produce no ill result, but which is almost certain to contaminate the young and impressionable. No doubt it varies greatly in the differing forms of enter-

tainment, but the higher and nobler plays are so few in proportion to the light and frothy ones that the child actor stands little chance of having his associations only or mainly with the better class."

In speaking of the care of stage children, he continues: "Probably some stage children are sedulously cared for. It is evident, however, that this protection often fails to protect, and in some instances the interest of the parent extends only to the point of keeping the child in shape to earn a salary. In many cases the attention and interest of the company with which a child is associated prove a source of injury to the child. Seldom do pampering and promiscuous petting aid in proper development, and no care can guard a child from the physical and moral dangers surrounding life on the road."

It has been persistently claimed that actors of the first rank cannot be produced unless so employed in their very infancy. "You will deprive the world of geniuses," said Francis Wilson, the actor and playwright, who is a foremost advocate of this form of child employment. "No actor who goes on the stage after childhood can attain to more than mediocrity." "This," says Mr. Lord, "is far from the truth." The proportion of prominent actors of the present day who began their careers on the stage as children is much smaller than that of manufacturers, mill superintendents and foremen who began their industrial work in mills and factories as children. It does not begin to approach the proportion of prominent business men who were once newsboys or office-boys.

In summing up his argument against the employment of child actors, Mr. Lord says, "Delay will not prevent the development of genius. A child who has dramatic ability will not lose it before the fourteenth birthday."

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 66.)

C., Philadelphia, Pa.: The Wonder Workers Shoe stock is speculative. When you buy it you may be buying into an expensive litigation.

Subscriber, Rockford, Ill.: Telepost is not an investment. The New York Sun of June 30th contains an enlightening article about it.

R., Bethlehem, Pa.: 1. I cannot advise on real estate. I deal only in Wall Street securities. 2. Get a mercantile agency report on the company.

S., Allegheny, Pa.: 1. I did not speak of it as anything but a business man's speculation. 2. I do not advise Potomac Refining Company stock, for I am not fully informed as to its earning power.

E., Etna, Pa.: I never heard of the Mann Indicator stock. Better buy something in which there is regular trading on Wall Street so that you can realize in an emergency.

Illinois: T. St. L. and W. is one of the Hawley stocks. These have not been in particular favor of late. The low price of the bonds ahead of the stock is not regarded as favorable to the purchase of the latter.

J. J. C., New York: The reports of all the companies to which you refer are creditable. The Trustee Secur. Co. makes an excellent showing. Its 6 per cent. bonds are in denominations of \$100 and multiples thereof.

D., Olney, Ill.: Frequently in the past I have referred to the highly speculative character of Uncle Sam Oil Co. and Dan Patch stock. I do not advise the purchase of either. It might be difficult to dispose of the shares in an emergency. There is always a market for listed securities.

S., Connecticut: None of the mining stocks that have had speculative careers, even though they pay dividends, are looked upon as investments. Every dollar they take out of the earth depletes their value to that extent. Mining stocks of this character are therefore all regarded as decidedly speculative and more particularly because insiders know all about them, while outsiders are usually in the dark.

G., Newark, N. J.: Reputable concerns in this country do not like to trade in the manner indicated by the English advertisement you submit. A lot of sharp work has been done in that way in this country. If people can make money with certainty for others they would prefer to make it themselves. In the plan you speak of all the risk is yours.

H., Newark, N. J.: I do not advise the purchase of any dividend-paying stock that sells at a price altogether out of proportion to its dividends. It is stated that the book value of American Mail pref. is over 30, but if this were so insiders would be purchasing. Serious charges have been made against the company by a man named Keitel. Some one should call the district attorney's attention to him, for if his charges are true the company should be prosecuted, if untrue its libelers should suffer.

F., Bridgeport, Conn.: 1. The Christian's Natural Food Company is not a Wall Street affair. I can get no information. 2. I do not like the payment plan. 3. Better buy something listed for which you can find a ready market. 4. If you want to speculate it is wiser to buy the stock of a company engaged in a profitable and legitimate enterprise in which there is only the ordinary risk of business. The \$10 shares of the National Underwriting Company are certainly preferable to those you refer to. Write that company at 350 Broadway, New York, for its booklet.

Cotton, Memphis, Tenn.: A great deal of money has been made in cotton speculation beyond doubt and there are those who are finding better chances for money in that department than in stocks under existing conditions. The man who proposes to trade in cotton ought to know how to do it and the situation in the cotton market. Renaker, Lyon & Co., members of the New York Cotton Exchange, 43 Exchange Place, New York, have prepared a very interesting booklet of cotton statistics, which they will be pleased to send free upon request.

Profit: 1. Money is made in new enterprises which promise great success and which start with a good line of business. 2. Vast fortunes have been made in the automobile industry during the last few years. The only new company offering its stock for sale is the National Underwriting Co., 350 Broadway, New York. This company has no bonds or preferred stock and is offering its common shares at \$10, on easy payments. The officers and underwriters include a number of prominent gentlemen. I had much rather make a small investment in a company of this character than in the highly exploited mining and oil companies to which you refer. It is a legitimate business already reporting good profits.

H., Kansas City, Mo.: The talk of a panic which was in the air some months ago is subsiding because banks have been preparing to meet emergencies. We had our panic in the East in 1907, but the rest of the country did not suffer correspondingly at that time. Some believe that its turn must come, but with an average wheat, corn and cotton crop and a more conservative tendency all around things must improve. Stocks of merchandise are low and production is diminishing. If the decisions in the great trust cases do not upset things the outlook ought to improve. I would not be in haste to get into the market, but on any decided slump would buy any of the good dividend-payers on a margin of not less than 50 per cent.

Safe Savings, Boston, Mass.: No man ever got rich by putting his money in a savings bank. Four per cent. gives a very small income on your savings. Six per cent. means an increase of half of that income. You can put \$100 out at interest in business property investment bonds paying 6 per cent. and having also opportunity to share in the increasing value of the property. This plan has been very successfully carried out by large operators and recently it has been accommodated to small investors who desire to invest \$100, \$500 or more. The plan is that of the Trustee Securities Co., Cameron Building, corner 34th Street and Madison Avenue, New York, and any of my readers having \$100 or more to invest and who want more than 4 per cent. for their money can get full particulars by writing to the above company for them and mentioning Jasper.

New York, July 14th, 1910.

JASPER.

Under the Blazing Sun at Reno.

(Continued from page 52.)

the back of and ten feet above the top seats of the arena and curtains were strung across the front. The "exclusive" idea was a joke. The curtains were thrown back and, whereas the women on the benches might have partially lost themselves in the crowd, those in the boxes were the center of all the people in the arena who cared to gaze toward them.

I will give you a single example of how some of the women in the arena behaved. The lady was large, a little on the Amazon order, clad in automobile togs, and sat in one of the fifty-dollar seats within a few rows of the ring. She was accompanied presumably by her husband, similarly clad and equally husky.

During the greater part of the battle this woman shrieked out encouragement to Johnson, such as, "Go it, you smoke!" "Oh, you dingo!" etc., and when the knockout came she rushed from her seat, up over the reporters' tables, and pulling herself up so that she leaned over the ropes, shrieked and yelled at those in the ring like a Piute Indian.

Not very edifying, and though the husband didn't seem to mind the exhibition, there may have been a son or daughter at home who would not be overly pleased if the moving-picture men caught their mother during her wretched performance.

The training camps of Johnson and Jeffries could not have been more unlike. Johnson's camp at Ricks was always open and always crowded. The black champion and his companions loved to display themselves. Out in the bright sunlight they boxed, trained, laughed and played. Johnson lives on notoriety and thrives on admiration. I have never seen him intentionally impolite and his "Excuse me!" is ever ready when he has committed a breach.

At Jeffries's camp, deep under the trees at Moana Springs, things were vastly different. Jeffries was generally grouchy. He had thousands of admirers, but would permit few to be friends. He wanted to be alone. The big fellow's attendants were affable, but they could not dispel the air of gloom. Everything seemed to hold a somber tone.

Never shall I forget that Fourth of July. The arena was located some distance from the city proper, out beyond the railroad yards, far from a single friendly tree and baking under a sun that was all but blinding. Approaching it were roads traversed occasionally by a lonesome trolley car—roads inches thick with alkali dust that powdered clothing and choked the breath. The great influx of visitors the night before had warned the "wise ones" that the arena would hardly hold the crowd on hand and it behooved us to journey to the ringside early. The fight was to be at one-thirty p. m. We started at noon. Arriving at the scene of the coming strife, we found long lines walking slowly toward and disappearing through the gates. We joined the throng and slowly shuffled through the dust. Once inside, every one was well cared for. Every one who held a seat coupon got a seat. Inside it was like the interior of a bull pen, and men, women and children sweltered under a blinding sun. Those who could, turned their backs and waited. The thoughtful ones had provided themselves with eye shades and smoked glasses. Better order I have never seen maintained or more politeness and patience than in that arena holding at least forty thousand perspiring boxing fans. Lemonade and sandwiches, which at first sold for fifteen cents each, soon jumped to twenty-five cents and then came no more. The crowd laughed, joked and occasionally some one would place a bet.

Just as things were growing a little monotonous, the Reno military band climbed into the ring and the crowd brought forth some of its pent-up enthusiasm by rising and cheering the playing of the national airs.

Then we had the announcements and introductions, that moss-grown and thoroughly tiresome proceeding that is a relic of the dark ages of the prize ring. There were all the old-timers, including John L., Bob Fitzsimmons and Tom Sharkey, whose challenge to the winner was received with roars of derisive laughter; some "near-greats," like Tommy Burns, Lang and Langford; some good, old "has-beens" who had been out of the limelight for years, and about every one else who wanted to get his name in the paper or have his picture taken.

The two most interesting characters introduced were Tex Rickard and Jack Gleason, the young promoters who made this contest possible and who cheerfully parted with a purse of \$121,000 for the afternoon's entertainment—the largest purse ever offered, by the way. Rickard is of medium height, slight of build and evidently takes the world seriously. It would have struck a listener on his funny side, no doubt, could he have seen this young promoter about the various headquarters in Reno during the past week, clad in a flannel shirt with the collar turned up about his ears, an old soft hat, badly in need of a shave and yet promoting a million-dollar enterprise and neglecting no details. His partner, Gleason, is rather short, stout, always laughing and immaculately clad.

Rickard fulfilled his duties as referee with ease and thoroughness and was voted a success. This was not a surprise to those who knew the clever fellow.

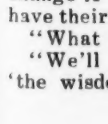
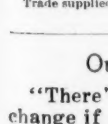
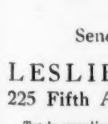
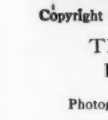
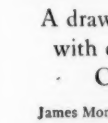
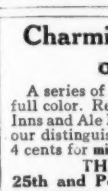
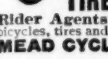


THE BURNING OF A GREAT OCEAN LINER FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The steamship *Connaught*, plying between England and America, was burned on the night of October 6th, 1860. When she had arrived about 150 miles east of Boston the *Connaught* sprang a leak. Suddenly it was discovered that flames were raging in the engine room. Water and fire raced for a mastery of the doomed vessel. Seven boats were launched in a heavy sea. A brig sailing near by caught the signals of distress and took off the passengers just in time as the *Connaught* had become a mass of flames. No lives were lost, but all the baggage and cargo were destroyed.

(Reproduced from the files of Leslie's Weekly of 1860, and copyrighted.)

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



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Genuine Panama Hats
Rare Bargain in Genuine Panama Straw Hats

Made possible only by our importing them from South America and selling direct to the user. These hats are warranted Genuine all Hand-woven, unblocked, and can be worn in that condition by Gentlemen, Ladies, Girls and Boys or can be blocked by purchaser in any shape or style. They are just as serviceable and will wear as long as a \$10.00 Panama Hat. The difference is solely in the fineness of weave, these Hats being a little coarser than the more expensive kind. All sizes. Weight about 2 oz. each. Sent postpaid, securely packed, on receipt of \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order to-day.

PANAMA HAT CO., Dept. R-430 Broadway, New York City

"RANGER" BICYCLES
Have imported roller chains, sprockets and pedals; New Departure Coaster Brakes and Hubs; Puncture Proof Tires; highest grade equipment and many advanced features possessed by no other wheels. Guaranteed 2 years.

FACTORY PRICES direct to you. Other reliable models from \$12 up. A few good second-hand machines \$3 to \$8.

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL We ship on approval, freight prepaid, anywhere in U.S. without a cent in advance. **DONOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you get our big new catalog and special prices and a marvelous new offer. A postal brings everything. Write it now.

TIRES Coaster Brake Rear Wheels, lamps, parts, and sundries half usual prices. Rider Agents everywhere are coining money selling our bicycles, tires and sundries. Write today.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. M-174 CHICAGO

Charming Pictures For Den or Dining Room

A series of twelve prints (11x14 inches each) in full color. Repaintings of celebrated Philadelphia Inns and Ale Houses. The famous meeting places of our distinguished forefathers. \$2.00 per set. Send 4 cents for miniature set, also history of these Inns.

THE ROBERT SMITH CO.
25th and Poplar Streets, Philadelphia

I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS

If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.
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WIGS and TOUPEES
Best Non-detectable Toupee in the World. Sent on Approval. Special rates to barbers. Catalogue free.

LOMBARD BAMBINA CO.
113 Monroe St., Lynn, Mass.

GRATIS

A drawing by Penrhyn Stanlaws with every order for our 1910 Catalogue of Pictures

James Montgomery Flagg



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THE ONLY WAY TO EAT AN ORANGE

Photogravure in sepia, 12 x 16, fifty cents Hand-colored, \$1.00

Send 10 Cents for Catalogue

LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY
225 Fifth Avenue New York

Trade supplied by the W. B. Anderson Co., 92 Union Square New York

Our Fair Constituents.

"There's one thing we will have to change if these ladies who wish to vote have their way," said Senator Sorghum.

"What is that?"

"We'll have to quit talking about 'the wisdom of the plain people.'"

Trust-curbng in Canada.

IN DEALING with corporations, Canada has profited by the experience of the United States. Although some in this country have been unable to appreciate the fact, Canada sees that our anti-trust law could not possibly be enforced without thoroughly demoralizing all business. Hence she plans to regulate the trusts, not to "bust" them. That the people to the north of us recognize at the outset the immense benefits arising from the consolidation of capital, skill and industrial energy argues well for any regulative plan they may formulate. For some time Canada has had a law which permitted the government to remove the tariff protection from any article the price of which is enhanced by a combination. To this the objection has been made that it permitted the government to harass or to befriended a trust for political purposes. The new measure, introduced by MacKenzie King, minister of labor, "provides that an investigation as to whether a trust or combination advances prices, rents, freights or other rates for service may be ordered by a judge if six or more persons make out a *prima-facie* case of the existence of such a combination. The investigating board is to consist of one person named by the complainants, one by the combination complained of and a third who shall be a judge and shall act as chairman of the board." If the commission finds the complaint is justified, it shall advise measures which the trust shall take to correct the abuses, or it may advise the removal of the tariff protection on the articles produced by the trust. In the event of the trust refusing to obey the finding of the commission, it is to be fined one thousand dollars a day until it obeys.

In providing for an investigation simply on the ground of an advance in prices, the wording of the law is altogether too sweeping, for instances may arise in which an advance is fully justified. Competition, for example, frequently forces prices down below the actual cost of production; and when, in such a case, consolidation supplants competition, an advance of prices by the combination thus formed would be proper and necessary. The act should refer only to unjustifiable advances and there should be in the measure a specific expression that would save combinations the loss and embarrassment from an investigation by a commission when the facts plainly justify the advance.

A criticism also, in the name of fairness, might be made that the commission is authorized, as one of its alternative methods, to remove the tariff protection without first having given the trust an opportunity to correct the abuse. The act gives promise of good results, and with these objections removed, the plan would be just to all parties. In framing the law an effort was made to remove from any possible investigations all the characteristics of criminal prosecution. The focusing of public opinion on any combination that has been deemed oppressive is the original feature of the law, and, just as in Canada's anti-strike act, the chief reliance is the power of aroused and concentrated public opinion. In dealing with the strike evil by this same method, the Dominion has already been conspicuously successful, and it may be that out of her experience with combinations under the new act she may be able to give us a lesson in the matter of regulating trusts without destroying their usefulness.

A Square Deal for Hotels.

SHALL a hotel be permitted to make its own price for cooking and serving food brought to it by its guests? The fact that a county court jury has awarded damages against a hotel that did so doesn't prove there is not another side to the question. A guest at the Lafayette Hotel, of Buffalo, brought some spare ribs to the chef to be cooked and then refused to pay the one dollar charged for cooking and serving them, claiming the price was exorbitant. The next day he was informed that he would not be served with a meal until he paid up. By the verdict of the jury, the complainant has been given four hundred dollars damages against the hotel. Despite this decision, it seems only fair that a hotel which has food of its own to offer should be allowed to put a price on foods brought in from the outside,

THE COOL DELICIOUSNESS OF A

HUNTER WHISKEY JULEP



IS POSITIVELY UNSURPASSED

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers. WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

as is, indeed, the accepted custom all over Europe. A hotel, by opening its doors, offers to serve its own food, at its own price, in its own dining-rooms, to all persons conducting themselves respectably. It is just as reasonable to charge a special price for food brought in by guests as it is to charge extra, as is universally done, for meals served in one's room. Were hotels compelled to cook and serve at a mere nominal price anything that their patrons might choose to buy in the markets, the hotel business could easily be disorganized and made unprofitable, for skill in buying and serving food is what constitutes their main source of profit. Not for a moment would a merchant consent to sell anybody else's goods over his own counter, even at a most liberal commission; and though the more public hotel proprietor might not be able to refuse to cook and serve food brought in by his guests, he should at least have the privilege of charging liberally for going out of his way to humor the whims and fancies of the public.

Amateur Photographic Contest

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. In addition to the weekly contests there are special contests open for Decoration Day, Easter, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, for which a prize of \$10 is offered for the best picture. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Use paper with glossy finish if possible. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

Always The Same Good Old

BLATZ
MILWAUKEE

For Home, Buffet and Club

Expert Selection of the World's Best Hops — Choicest Malt — Brewed and Matured

The **BLATZ WAY**

THE FINEST BEER EVER BREWED

Ask for It at the Club, Cafe or Buffet. INSIST ON "BLATZ"

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED DIRECT

WHITE VALLEY GEMS

See Them BEFORE Paying. These Gems are chemically pure sapphires. Can't be told from diamonds except by an expert. Stand acid and fire diamond tests. So hard they can't be filed and will cut glass. Brilliance guaranteed 25 years. All mounted in 14K solid gold diamond mountings. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud on approval—all charges prepaid—no money in advance. 25¢ Write for Free Illustrated booklet, special prices and ring mountings.

WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., 715 Holiday Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

"Swept by Ocean Breezes"

BEAUTIFUL
MANHATTAN BEACH
NEW YORK

The ideal summer resort for business men and their families, combining as it does the pleasures of the seashore with the accessibility of New York city hotels to the business and amusement centres

AMERICA'S LEADING SEASHORE HOTELS

European Plan
New York's Ideal Out of Door Restaurants.
World Famous Band Concerts.
Complete Accommodation for Motor Tourists.

ORIENTAL HOTEL
Opens June 25.
Joseph P. Greaves, Mgr. (of Flori. a East Coast)

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
Opens June 12.
Alfred S. Amer, Mgr. (of Waldorf-Astoria).
N. Y. Office, Astor Court, op. Waldorf-Astoria.
SEND FOR FOLDER.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



Steaming
Hot

When you begin to
think it's a personal
matter between you and
the sun to see which is
the hotter, it's high time
you bought yourself



A Glass of

Coca-Cola
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED

Positively, it's a liquid breeze that blows away heat and thirst and
fatigue and touches particular palates with vigorous deliciousness.

**DELICIOUS — REFRESHING
THIRST-QUENCHING**

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